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Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

To Mail Subscribers. The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

THE LETTER LIST.

The list of uncalled-for letters remaining in the Chicago Post Office for the week ending to-day, will be found on the third page.

McCLERNAND.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the substance of Mr. McClernand's speech on the Union, which we print in another column. It is in marked contrast with the semi-Secession resolutions adopted by the State Democratic Convention on Wednesday last, and still more hostile in spirit to what we understand to have been the ruling sentiment of that gathering. We commend its perusal to the large number of Democrats who refuse to indorse the action of the Convention.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

We have been presented by Mr. Charles D. Smith, of Pulaski Station, with several fine bolls of cotton grown in Pulaski county, Illinois. The staple before us has the appearance of the best qualities which come from Memphis and the ports of the lower Mississippi. We have no statistics concerning the cost of culture, the average productiveness of the crop, or the extent of production in Southern Illinois. Will not some of our friends in Egypt supply us with these facts? Cotton has been cultivated there, more or less, for the past fifty years, and now the time has come when the public would be interested in knowing the facts regarding its utility as a crop.

A REVOLUTIONARY SCHEME.

Our special dispatches from Springfield this morning, advise us of a revolutionary project on the part of Democratic members of the Legislature, to leave that body without a quorum for the transaction of business, by the resignation of a sufficient number of each House. Brooks, of Adams, has led the way in the Senate, doubtless to be followed to-day by others. The reasons assigned for this step, it will be seen, amount to nothing, and are used merely as a pretext for revolutionary action. Meanwhile the wheels of government will be partially locked for lack of the necessary appropriations, and such legislation as the State is sadly in need of, both in regard to her internal affairs and the present National crisis, will go unattended to. These facts will not fail to be properly appreciated by an outraged people.

AS WE EXPECTED.

In conversation yesterday with a Water-street merchant, whose name is signed to the pro-slavery petition published yesterday in some of the morning papers, he assured us that he supposed when he put his name to the document, that he was signing a petition for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, and that had he understood its real intent, he never would have indorsed it. Another gentleman informs us that several of the signers said the same thing to him yesterday. We again urge our citizens to scan closely every paper of this character that is presented them, before signing—or what is better, refuse to sign anything that is not for the Constitution as it is, the maintenance of the Union, and the enforcement of the laws—especially the law against treason.

A Small Matter.

The pro-slavery-disunion organ of this city is in ecstacies because a few men of Republican antecedents have been induced to sign a petition to Congress in these words:

> The undersigned, citizens and business men of Chicago, while believing that the Union of the States should be maintained, would be satisfied with a settlement of the present political controversy on the basis of prohibiting slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., and recognizing its existence south of that line in the Territories, allowing each State to do as it pleases on the admission into the Union.

We are informed that the above petition was industriously circulated on 'Change for three successive days, and that a considerable portion of the small number of Republicans who signed it, did so under a misapprehension of its real intent. Those who did sign it, with a full understanding of its true character, will of course be received at once into full connection by the Breckinridge Democracy of this city—otherwise known as the "Danites," or more familiarly as the "Colonels of Cook." We bespeak a high place among them for the "Colonel" who circulated it, and a free passage by the Vicksburg battery, for all the corn he may ship to New Orleans. He is certainly entitled to both, if there be any such thing recognized in commercial politics as gratitude.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1860.

Sickles's speech to-day was the strongest Democratic manifesto for vindicating the laws and government yet made. The sentiment of Northern members of all parties is in favor of protecting federal property at all hazards.

Corwin's report is printed this morning, and falls pretty dead. The Committee of Thirty-Three neither saved the Union nor their own reputations. Interminable debate still proceeds. Pendleton speaks to-morrow, also Sherman. Corwin will probably make his first speech Monday. The rumor of a fight between Senators Wade and Green to-day is a ridiculous canard.

Mr. Adams of Massachusetts withdraws his assent to the majority report of the Committee of Thirty-Three, because Southern members have generally retired, thus showing unwillingness to compromise. Love and Hamilton unite on the Crittenden basis. Nelson, Terry, and Stout, and Burch, have something else, making five reports in all.

Our Mayor has written to the War Department protesting against issuing arms to various ward volunteer associations, on account of the political character of the movement.

Lieut. Hall did not leave with dispatches for Charleston, but on a mere visit to his friends in New York.

Lieut. Talbot left this morning with dispatches for Anderson.

Douglas is in a bad fix. His best friends are dissatisfied. McClernand, Cox, Morris, Logan and Adams are against his temporizing policy. His enemies, Vallandigham, Niblack, English & Co., are now for him. The Seceders are afraid of the Northwest, fearing an avalanche of Union men coming down.

The Disunionists in Trouble.

"Occasional," writing to Forney's *Press* from Washington, under date of the 15th inst. says:

> There is no doubt that the Secessionists are in the midst of unexpected troubles at home. Notwithstanding the apparently unanimous action of the Legislatures of South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, there is an inside party in each of these States watching jealously every movement of the Disunionists, and resolved to take advantage of any false step. Even in Alabama an immense vote was polled against immediate secession, and in favor of co-operation; and in Mississippi, where they have celebrated with bonfires and rockets, with music and salutes of cannon, the act of separation, intelligence upon which I can rely, induces me to believe that there is a devoted band of Union men who will seize upon the first occasion to declare their irrevocable attachment to the immortal bond that holds these Confederacies together.
>
> The Legislature of Arkansas has rejected the bill to call a Disunion Convention in that State, and in Virginia it begins to look as if the mere proposition for a Convention is to be submitted to the people in advance, and if they approve, then it is to be convened. South Carolina is in a pitiable condition. There is no business doing at Charleston, food is becoming as scarce as money, and trade has almost entirely fallen off. All their supplies are brought into the State from Savannah, at which latter port they are received direct from the North. Could there be a stronger confession of the weakness of these misguided men than the fact that they are compelled to hold secret sessions to deliberate with closed doors for fear their own people may rise against them, and their utter poverty of resources be made known to outside barbarians?

Excited Their Ire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* says that Senator Iverson has received advices from Pensacola, this morning, that Fort Pickens having recently been garrisoned by the Federal Government, it has excited the ire of the secessionists of New Barrancas and the Navy Yard.

Inside History of the Democratic Convention.

SIX SECESSIONISTS ON THE COMMITTEE.

Merrick's Speech—Threats of Dick Richardson and Don Morrison.

REVOLUTIONARY SCHEME TO BREAK UP THE LEGISLATURE.

Where the Money Has Gone.

CITY CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

The Banker's Convention—What They Ask.

FACTIOUS PROCEEDINGS TO RETARD BUSINESS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 18.

INSIDE HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The inside history of the Democratic Convention in this city is now being told. The Committee on resolutions had six avowed secessionists within it, of whom Gen. Singleton Brown, and Merrick of Chicago, were the most conspicuous and noisy. Don Morrison at first went with them, but at the earnest solicitation of the more moderate and cautious of their colleagues, he finally contrived to use the guarded language in which the resolutions are couched.

THE CHICAGO SECESSIONISTS.

The real scope and hidden meaning of the resolves were fully expressed in Merrick's speech, which was not only bad in taste but atrocious in sentiment. It is believed that the little knot with whom he hunts in Chicago are about to migrate to the slave States, whence most of them came, and that they are making a record here which will commend them to the fire-eaters, whose embraces they will seek. Meanwhile, in all their speeches, they talk glibly of blood running down the streets of Chicago if the secession movement goes on.

DISSATISFACTION IN THE PARTY.

The resolutions have produced profound disturbance in the bosom of the party. Thousands of Democrats will be waked up by them to a late but perfect knowledge of the direction in which modern Democracy tends, and you may be sure that they will provoke a Union Democratic Convention in Chicago, at which the treason of this Springfield gathering will be repudiated and rebuked.

THREATS OF RICHARDSON AND MORRISON.

When Dick Richardson says, as he did to-day, that the State will be revolutionized before the 4th of July, that the Democracy will not live under this Republican administration, and that the irrepressible conflict is to be transferred to Illinois, and when Don Morrison declares, as he did in caucus, that if the d—d Black Republicans will not compromise now they can be brought to it at the point of the bayonet, by and by, it is time for Democrats who think more of free institutions for white men than of slavery for negroes, to bestir themselves. Let them come together and make common cause with the friends of the Union.

THE LEGISLATURE TO BE BROKEN UP—RESIGNATION OF BROOKS.

There appears to be a concocted scheme developed to-day to break up the Legislature by resignations. Brooks, of Quincy, resigned this morning in an impudent letter setting forth that the Legislature would pass a militia bill which he opposed and would fail to pass a Convention bill which he favored; hence he would withdraw. This will be followed by the resignation of others, and within the week the Senate will be without a quorum. A few Democrats will stand firm, but their example will not be generally followed. The object of this extraordinary action is simply to embarrass the new administration and to throw the affairs of the State into disorder. Let the people note what is going on.

LOAN TO THE REVENUE FUND DEFEATED IN THE SENATE.

The bill which passed the House yesterday, borrowing $200,000 from the State debt fund and adding it to the revenue fund for payment of present expenses, met its "quietus" to-day in the Finance Committee of the Senate. It was cut down to $50,000, and will be so reported back.

WHY THE REVENUE FUND IS EXHAUSTED.

The effect of the extravagance of the Democracy of the last Legislature, for the benefit of political favorites who have the Joliet Prison contract, and who engineer the public institutions at Jacksonville, begins to show itself. The revenue fund is exhausted, and but for the proceeds of the two mills tax, not an auditor's warrant could be paid. The July interest on the State debt must come from the same fund.

CITY CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

There are amendments here of your City Charter, which have been submitted to the members from Cook. They propose reforms which will unquestionably be submitted to the people before they are acted on. They divide the city into twenty-three wards, consolidate the Sewerage and Water Commissioners into one board consisting of three Commissioners, create a Police Commission, and enlarge the boundaries of the municipality by taking in Bridgeport and Holstein—all matters about which there may and doubtless will be dispute.

FILLING THE BASIN.

The proposition to tax the city $100,000, and to issue an indefinite amount of bonds, to improve the park in front of Michigan avenue, is laughed at. It is purely a private speculation.

FINAL ACTION OF THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The Bankers convention, by preamble and resolution, have agreed upon the following programme:

To ask the Legislature to pass a law fixing three points of redemption—one at Chicago, another at Springfield, and a third at Cairo. The banks to have the right to select any one point, but may, on thirty days notice, transfer to either of the other points named. This arrangement to go into effect after the first of January, 1862. But if the Missouri banks resume specie payments, the banks shall adopt the system of central redemption in thirty days. In consideration of this redemption they are to be allowed a premium of not less than one per cent. Further, they ask that the banks be allowed ninety days for redemption after protest, instead of ten days as at present, during the year 1861, and thirty days during the year 1862. Considering the lenient action of the Missouri and Tennessee Legislatures on the same subject, and considering the distracted condition of the country, and the difficulty attending the reorganization of an established system of proper issues, they hope the Legislature of Illinois will proceed with caution, and give the subject that impartial consideration its magnitude demands.

THE LEGISLATURE—FACTIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

In the House the forenoon was largely consumed in debates on motions or resolutions for the purpose of killing time. The resolutions of the Ohio and New York Legislatures were received from the Governor, and finally referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. At 2 o'clock the Apportionment bill came up as the special order, but its consideration was postponed until to-morrow at 2 o'clock. The bill for a Registry Law was introduced, read twice and referred. The roll was called for the introduction of bills, which occupied several hours. An ineffectual attempt was made to pass a resolution to hold afternoon sessions only, until such time as Committees get through the press of business before them. The Democracy still continue their factious opposition to the progress of business, and play their best the game of "How not to do it."

Secession in Alabama.

Down in Alabama they are not all in favor of secession. A large number of voters did not vote at the late election of delegates to the State Convention. They seem disgusted with the state of affairs.

At the Presidential election in Alabama—

Breckinridge received	48,297 votes.
Bell received	26,758 votes.
Douglas received	11,587 votes.
Total vote in all but five counties	84,636

For delegates to the State Convention:

Secession	35,776
Co-operation	26,266
Total vote in all but five counties	62,042

Or 26,506 votes less than in November. Had they been polled, there would have been a majority of no less than 16,548 votes against secession. The same is the case in Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi.—*Philadelphia Press.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

McClernand on the Union.

[From our own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1861.

It is well known in this city that the five Democratic members of Congress from Illinois are much chagrined at the speech recently delivered by Douglas. They make no concealment of their displeasure, and freely express the opinion that he disgraced himself and misrepresented the sentiments of the Democracy of Illinois on that occasion. Logan is particularly indignant towards him. Yesterday McClernand, the member from the Springfield district, made a speech on the Army Appropriation Bill, which the Southern members oppose on the ground that the troops are to be used to defend the Government against the rebels. McClernand supports the bill, and for the very reasons the Disunionists urge against it. For the edification of the Egyptian members of the Legislature who are threatening to fight for traitors, I send you the following sketch of his speech. An Egyptian member of your Legislature talks about "having to walk over his dead body" before will allow the rebels to be dealt with according to law. Very well; let it be walked over. It will not be the first carcase of a traitor that has been trod on, or kicked one side, while patriots were battling for freedom and putting down tories.

After referring to the present crisis, Mr. McClernand proceeded to show how the Union was formed and the powers reposed in the hands of the Government.

It was made not by the authority of the States, but of the *whole united people* as one nation, and as such the United States have since been recognized by the nations of the world.

> Mr. McC. sustained his arguments on this point by quotations from Chief Justice Marshall and Justice Patterson, and from the writings of Adams, Madison and Randolph. The Constitution declared itself to be the act of the people, and not of the States, either collectively or individually. It was intended as a means of securing a more perpetual Union, and the States severally had no power to destroy that Union, or to abdicate or alienate their power. The power was held in trust for the benefit of the people, and the people alone were competent to change, or make or unmake the Government. Its power was external, in protecting the whole country and representing the people abroad, and internal in preserving domestic tranquility. The adoption of the constitutional character showed its permanent authority. It recognizes legislative, judicial and executive departments, and confines to each its separate authority. It declares that Congress shall collect taxes, regulate commerce, declare war, raise and support armies and navies, and make all laws necessary to the proper carrying out of its authority. These were the powers vested in the General Government by the Constitution of the United States.
>
> Then to the extent that the Constitution was sovereign the State becomes subordinate. Therefore he maintained that no State had a legal constitutional right to withdraw from the Union compact. That compact was made by the people, and not by the States. The whole people were bound by the constitutional compact, and they alone; the whole people had the constitutional right to withdraw or rescind. The States being sovereign, were merely sovereign to preserve themselves, to regulate internal affairs, and to decide upon the institutions under which they chose to live. To acknowledge the right of a State to secede would be to recognize the State as the superior and the Union as subordinate. History teaches that all coterminous independent nations are torn by wars, and this fact impressed upon our fathers the necessity of consolidating the States into one common Union, destined to be perpetual. If all the States took it into their heads to secede, the bonds of Union would be destroyed, and thus all would be exposed to the hazards of internecine war. The interests at stake were too great and various to permit this right. The Atlantic must be left open, and the Mississippi must be free to all.

Referring to a rumor that the Government of Mississippi had sent troops to establish an espionage over steamboats coming down the Mississippi, turning some back and abusing and insulting the captains and crews of other boats, he said:

> The Northwest would never permit such surveillance. She has strength enough to crush it, and hew her way to the Gulf, and compel the freedom of the navigation of the Father of Waters. He warned the States bordering on that river to beware how they obstructed its free navigation.

He spoke of the idea of acknowledging the right to secede of such States as Florida, Louisiana and Texas—the former of which had cost the National treasury three dollars an acre to purchase from Spain and purchase from the Indians.

> Why, he asked, had the Union gone to such vast expense? Because it was a national measure, for national purposes—to get rid of a foreign neighbor, to establish a natural border, to obtain possession of the country, so that they might control the outlets of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico; and in order to open up an artificial communication along the peninsula of Florida to the Atlantic, so as to avoid a dangerous navigation.
>
> In the event of Florida seceding and withdrawing finally from the Union, she would be unable to protect herself or keep open the navigation of her waters. In that case her sea fortresses would be seized by her neighbors, Spain or great Britain, one coming on her from Cuba, while she is open to the attack of the other from the island of Jamaica. The forts of Tortugas would be wrested from her, and thus the navigation of the Gulf would fall into the power of a foreign enemy. This must be guarded against. Even were Florida to be one of a Southern Confederacy it would not protect her from these dangers, for the whole South—a non-maritime Power—would not be able to cope with any European Power. Louisiana was in the same condition, and could not be permitted to secede. The mouths of the Mississippi could never be allowed to become foreign waters, or be held by a foreign power. The Northwest forbid it, and could make her veto effectual if resisted. He would not exaggerate the consequences of dissolution. It was not only the breaking up of society, but it was the breaking up of the Federal System, the basis upon which all substantial liberty was fixed. It was not only this, but it was revolution. It might not be such a revolution as once deluged France with blood, but that would in a great measure depend upon the result yet in the future. He would not make the path of secession easy. The forts of the United States had been seized, the public property taken, the flag of the Union stricken down, our laws denied, our jurisdiction denied, and, in the very first days of revolt, a ship sent with supplies to soldiers doing duty in a Federal fort is refused entrance into one of our harbors. Even worse than that, for they were informed by a special message that some of the States not yet seceded have dared to seize upon the forts and arsenals of the country.
>
> They were cautioned against coercion. Why, to talk of coercion on the part of the General Government in the face of these things was a gross perversion of language. It was more like coercion on the part of those States to require us to look calmly on the seizure and spoliation of our forts, arsenals, custom-houses, post offices and public buildings of the Government, with all the munitions of war. Submission to this would be regarded throughout the world as reprehensible and disgraceful. Utter imbecility only could tolerate it; and if that be the condition of the Government let it be abolished, and let us proclaim to the world the sad fact that the last experiment of popular government has signally failed. Let secession become the doctrine of the day, and they would see the towns secede from the cities, the villages from the towns, and the cities from the States, till all would became disintegrated, and dissolved into undistinguishable chaos. What did they see? The forts and arsenals and other public buildings of the United States at Charleston seized and held by revolutionary traitors, and a ship bearing aloft the stars and stripes of the Union fired upon by the Governor of that State; the State placed upon a war footing, and the citizens enrolled and equipped for rebellious warlike, purposes. These must be stopped at once. The laws must be enforced, the Constitution supported and the Union preserved. The right of secession could never be conceded.
>
> He did not believe the election of a President was just cause for revolution. Mr. Lincoln was elected President according to the prescribed forms of the Constitution, and cannot be questioned by an appeal to arms. South Carolina herself voted at that election, and gave the whole vote of the State to her favorite candidate. And she was bound to submit to the verdict of the people, and should not be permitted to play the part of gambler, who would pocket the stakes if he won, but refuse to pay if he lost.
>
> In concluding he briefly reviewed the personal liberty laws of the North, which he said would be repealed. If they could get rid of the Rhetts and Yanceys of the South, and the Garrisons and Phillipses of the North, peace would soon return. He hoped that wise counsels would prevail to reunite the States in bonds of fraternal love.

Let the Monroe member and other Legislative sympathizers with rebels and traitors digest the foregoing talk on the subject of disunion and the right and duty of the Government to resist it. Some of those individuals appear to think they are living in South Carolina instead of Illinois, and may not discover their mistake until some fine day their platform may suddenly drop from under their feet and leave them standing on nothing.

CHICAGO.

NEW YORK TROOPS FOR THE UNION.

Correspondence of Gen. Sandford and the Governor.

Major General Sandford has tendered the whole of the First Division New York Militia to the Commander-in-Chief. This is the right spirit, manifested at the right time and in the right way.

The offer has been accepted, as will be seen by the following correspondence:

His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, &c., &c.

> SIR—I have the honor to communicate to you the unanimous passage, by the Division Board of Officers of the First Division New York State Militia, of a resolution authorizing me to tender to you their services for any duty which the present emergency may require.
>
> I have also the honor to state in response to the inquiry recently made through the members of your military staff, deputed for that purpose, that the organized, uniformed and disciplined troops of this division, divided into sixteen regiments, now includes upwards of seven thousand men—officers, non-commissioned officers and privates.
>
> The ununiformed militia of this division, now enrolled, amounts to 85,000 men.
>
> Of these a large number are men who have served their seven years in various Regiments of this Division, and who are liable to be called into service in case of insurrection and invasion. These men would generally desire to serve in their old regiments, and in case of emergency would flock to our standards, and the uniformed corps could then be increased to 15,000 or 16,000 men.
>
> A large number of the officers and men of this Division are trained as artillerists, and in case the United States Government should ask it necessary to withdraw the residue of their troops from the harbor of New York, for the Southern fortifications, I could detail a sufficient force to supply their places in twenty-four hours, and could replace them from time to time, as long as might be necessary.
>
> I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in the course of the next week, and will, in the meantime, prepare such additional items of information respecting this Division as may be desired.
>
> I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
> CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
>
> *New York*, Jan. 12, 1861.

> STATE OF NEW YORK, EX. DEPARTMENT,
> ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1861.
>
> SIR—I have received your favor of the 12th inst., informing me of the unanimous passage of a resolution by the Board of Officers of the First Division of New York State Militia, tendering, through you, their services for any duty which the present emergency may require.
>
> In accepting as I do, provisionally, the proffered service, I cannot omit to commend the promptness with which officers and men throughout, have responded to the call upon their patriotism. The alacrity exhibited by the First Division is but an earnest of the disposition of the people of New York to rise in the aid of the Federal authorities in this or any other crisis, with the same readiness and unanimity that they would rally to the defence of their State and municipal institutions.
>
> I am, very respectfully, yours,
> E. D. MORGAN.
>
> To Major-General Chas. W. Sandford, New York City.

Biennial Report of the State Treasurer for 1859 and 1860.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ILLINOIS,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 10, 1860.

To the General Assembly of the State of Illinois:

Pursuant to the requirements of law, I have the honor to report the receipts and disbursements of the public money in the two years ending November 30th, 1860, as follows, viz:

Receipts for revenue purposes, including the balance on hand on the 1st day of December, 1858, amount to $843,514.88. Payments on the same account amount to $843,514.88, leaving no balance in the treasury.

Receipts on account of the State Debt Fund, including the balance on hand on the 1st day of December, 1858, amount to $1,958,639.55. Payments on the same account amount to $1,466,269.45, leaving a balance on hand of $492,370.10.

Receipts on account of the Interest Fund, including the balance on hand the 1st day of December, 1858, amount to $913,099.90, leaving a balance in the treasury of $159,424.90.

Receipts on account of the State School Fund, including the balance on hand December 1, 1858, amount to $245,289.22. Payments on the same account amount to $188,355.95, leaving a balance in the treasury of $56,933.27.

Receipts on account of the State Land Fund, including the balance on hand December 1, 1858, amount to $379.12. Payments on same account amount to $47.82, leaving a balance in the treasury of $331.30.

Receipts on account of Central Railroad Fund, including the balance on hand 1st day of December, 1858, amount to $301,420.59. Payment on same account amount to $195,475.14, leaving a balance in the treasury of $105,945.45.

Amount of Delinquent Land Tax Fund remaining in the treasury on the first day of December, 1858, is $4,531.36. This account has not been changed; the balance remains the same, viz., $4,531.36.

Funds deposited in the treasury from Adams and Hancock counties, belonging to unknown and minor heirs, $85.40.

For a more detailed account of the receipts and disbursements of the public money, I beg leave to refer you to the statements.

In connection with the subject of the payment of interest, I would suggest that the law now in force leaves too much discretion in, and responsibility on, the treasurer, in paying the interest. The law makes no provision as to the manner in which the money is to be transmitted to New York, or as to the mode of keeping it whilst there. And I respectfully submit whether the Legislature may not make some provision for the control and direction of the treasurer, which may lessen the discretion of the treasurer, and the hazard to the State.

I submit also, whether the time fixed by law, during which the treasurer shall keep the money in New York, which is thirty days, is not unnecessarily long. In my judgment, fifteen days is amply sufficient for the payment of the interest; and if the holders of the bonds will not present them within that time, the State ought not to incur the hazard of keeping the money longer in New York, and it can be no great hardship to compel the tardy creditors to present their claims at the treasury.

I submit, also, whether some provision should not be made by law to control the payment of State bonds, under the Governor's proclamation. No adequate provision is now made for the security of the State funds, when withdrawn from the treasury to make such payments, or for the transmission and keeping the same. The want of such provisions was severely felt in the payments made under the Governor's proclamations in January and August last, and I was compelled to exercise an amount of discretion and incur a responsibility which might not always be safe to the State to require or permit in the treasurer.

WM. BUTLER, Treas.

THE CITY.

The Tribune Almanac for 1861 containing returns of all elections held in 1860, and the usual amount of miscellaneous matter, &c., has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

CHARITABLE SOIREE.—The Society of St. Vincent De Paul give their annual Soiree for the benefit of the poor, at North Market Hall, on Wednesday evening, January 23d. It should be a success.

"THE EARLY BIRD, ETC."—The brig *Kirk White*, Capt. Tinseller for Sheboygan, with fifty tons of merchandise, is the first clearance of 1861. A rough time to tempt old Lake Michigan.

HEART OF THE ANDES.—We learn that from this evening Church's noble picture, "The Heart of the Andes," will be exhibited by gas light each evening, and by day as heretofore. Our citizens who fail to see this splendid painting at 108 Lake street, will deny themselves a pleasure whose memory will be lasting.

WYMAN.—Three pecks of vest buttons and a lot of books and eyes have fallen to the use and advantage of the lessees of Kingsbury Hall since Wyman, the Magician and Wizard, commenced his entertainments. He appears this afternoon and this evening. He is at the top of his profession.

SKATER'S CARNIVAL.—The grand skating carnival will take place on the South Side skating pond this evening. Fire-works, Light Guard-Band, and the skating elephants, "Lala Rookh," and "Zoyara," will appear, together with a number of novelties gotten up for this occasion.

CHICAGO AND PHILADELPHIA.—It has already been announced that as a city we are about to return the visit of the Philadelphians made some months since to Chicago and the North West. A large party, representing the Boards of Trade of Chicago and Milwaukee, will leave for such destination on Monday evening over the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

CHURCH MUSIC.—Next Sunday the choir of the Church of the Holy Name, under the direction of Prof. Girac, will perform the *Kyrie*, *Gloria* and *Credo* of *Haydn's* Third Mass with Orchestra. It being the patron day of the church, the Right Reverend Bishop Duggan will officiate. Haydn's third mass for lovers of good music is a model, perfect in every respect. The *Kyrie*, written in D minor, is of the *canone* style, brilliantly interwoven with soprano passages of beautiful conception and effect. The solos in the Mass will be sung by Miss Garthe, for the soprano, by Miss Farrel for the Alto, by Mr. S*** for the tenor, and by Mr. De Passio for the bass. Miss De Pelgrom will keep the organ; the whole with a large chorus and orchestra will be directed by Prof. Girac.

THE FAILURE OF THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—The following is from the *Philadelphian* of Tuesday last:

> We learn that in consequence of a series of very heavy losses, amounting to over a quarter of a million dollars during the past year, the Directors of the Quaker City Insurance Company have deemed it advisable to go into liquidation, and have made an assignment of all the institution. All the losses of the company have been promptly paid until very recently.

The policies of this company are scattered very widely throughout the Western States, and holders will be the gainers by being early advised of this failure, in time for them to seek security elsewhere. We are not informed that any re-assurance of their policies was among the last acts of the company. Probably it was not.

The Next State Fair.

It is settled, certain contingencies pending, concerning which we have no doubt, that the next State Fair is to be held in this city in September. And it is promised to make the next great exhibition of our State Agricultural Society something of more than ordinary magnitude and interest. It is in contemplation to offer (and *to pay*) TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in a Premium List which shall comprise a very wide range of entries in all departments of Industrial and Agricultural pursuits. Elsewhere we give place to a communication from G. W. Gage, Esq., to which we invite the attention of our business men, and all citizens desirous of furthering the interests of our city, to which this Fair, it will be universally conceded, will in no small degree conduce.

Let every one take hold and see that these guarantees are secured in season, and let this year's Fair be the best ever held in the West. No less is contemplated by those having the same in charge and now is the time to settle the whole matter beyond all possibility of failure.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Are We a Military People?

Intelligent foreigners unite in declaring that Americans as a whole are a military people. Not that we are, or rather have been, much given to standing armies, those arguments of king-craft, but that there is an universal and everywhere prevalent aptness for the profession of arms. Wherever tested, and we are not now speaking of sections, the valor and mettle of Americans have been proved. There is in all our communities an abundant familiarity with arms. Our humblest classes, freed from from the restrictions and taxations of nations abroad, have made the rifle, or the fowling piece, implements as familiar as the tools of husbandry.

The American boy hastens to exchange the bow and arrow and the harmless weapon, whose tube knows only peas and potato cartridges, for the gun with real powder, and lock in passable order wherewith to blaze and bang away, never happier than when the shot marks of his skill and prowess may be told upon the barn-door, or counted in the spoils of the robin and blackbird. He celebrates his Fourth of July with a gun. He counts that day with the whitest stone, wherein he makes long campaigns in search of such "small deer" as may be found within such reach, near his native home.

And this familiarity with firearms in some sections takes a more objectionable form. We have heard of an urchin who shot a Yankee school master, probably avenging some such grave offence against his juvenescence as being kept after school. Without pursuing this branch of the subject further, we have prepared for what we meant to say, in the assertion that the drill-master who takes in hand raw volunteers in our American communities, North and South, finds a material apt for his manipulation. Their previous experience will enable them to fire without turning away their heads and shutting their eyes. They handle the gun, not as strangers, and can use it on occasion.

Obviously any complete review of our claims as a military people would include the ample justice due the fact that our volunteer system, imperfect as it has been, and onerous to the companies—many of which have been crushed out of existence by armory rent and the expenses of training days—has nevertheless given us a multitude of capital and more than half-wrought stuff for the very elite of troops.

In all our communities, passing events are awakening this military spirit, and military companies are being formed by scores and hundreds in all our States. Armorers are busy, and drill-masters are in demand. In our own city, old, and well nigh extinct military organizations are recovering from the state into which they were driven by collapsed money chests. Our columns have before this given occasional notices of such recovered activity. A few days since, we gave the patriotic action of the Shields Guards. The following have a bearing in this same direction. Manifestly a more general move awaits the action of our State Legislature, now in session.

THE HIGHLAND GUARDS.—Capt. McArthur of the Highland Guards has issued the following notice:

> That, whereas, in the unsettled state of affairs in our country, it is incumbent on every patriotic citizen of the United States, to do something for the preservation of the country's integrity, therefore, being desirous of forming an efficient military company that can be prepared for any emergency, we have resolved to keep our armory open every night for two weeks, for the purpose of enrolling members; the uniform to be adopted when a sufficient number shall have joined the ranks to decide upon it. It is also hoped that sufficient means will be raised so as to furnish the uniform at a very small cost to those who become active members. Further information may be obtained by applying at the Headquarters of the Highland Guards, in Lind's Block, on any evening. Some officer will be on duty, as above stated, during the time.

A NEW RIFLE COMPANY.—At the last meeting of the German Turner Society the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by the President, and unanimously adopted:

> *Whereas*, Rebellion and treason against the Union and all law and right, impudently raise their heads at the present time. And,
>
> *Whereas*, It is the duty of every citizen to arm himself and defend the Union against enemies from without as well as from within. And,
>
> *Whereas*, A German military company in Charleston, in volunteering to fight against the Union and for slavery, has put an indelible stain upon the good name of the whole German nation, which raises a blush of shame upon our cheeks.
>
> *Resolved*, That we will remove this stain from our good name, as far as we can, and as as citizens of the United States of German extraction, hereby organize a free and independent Rifle Company, ready, if necessary, to give our blood and our fortunes for the Union, and to fight against the extension of slavery.
>
> *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to procure for our Society good and complete arms, from the State or otherwise, our own means not allowing us to buy them ourselves.
>
> *Resolved*, That our Secretary is hereby directed to communicate with all the Turner Societies in this State, invite them to organize companies, if the number of their members allow it, at and rate to arm and hold themselves in readiness.
>
> *Resolved*, That the *Staats Zeitung*, TRIBUNE, *Democrat* and *Post*, be requested to publish these resolutions.
>
> DAVID HUTH, President.
>
> CHARLES LUTZ, Secretary.

The Boys on the Crisis.

Among our fellow passengers on a State St. car last evening were several lively well mannered boys of that callow period of masculinity where spencers are just ready to sprout into coat-tails. They were full of some common purpose which we were sure was a good one, for their eyes shone and their tongues were busy, and all with an air a boy does not possess when he is playing truant, or plotting to hook apples.

At Washington street they rose simultaneously to their thick soled winter boots, and the taller of them raised his arm to its fullest extent. It was all too short. The car was making good progress. They would be carried by the place where they wished to alight. Said one of them to us—

"*Sir, will you be good enough to pull the strap.*"

We did so, and the car stopped. A little later and we saw the young fellow passengers at the Boys Union Meeting at the Court House. Forthwith we bethought us of the State street car, and how the stature of juvenility was all to short, even to get the feeblest control of the vehicle, in fact *couldn't reach the strap*. We said to ourselves, here it is again; these boys find this matter beyond their reach, but surely they mean to ask somebody to do it. And so indeed they were at it, and the affairs of the country and the crisis last evening.

Our reporter was present and tells us that of the gathering of boys some three or four hundred more, they were one and all brim full of patriotism and love of Union and the right. We make no use of his notes, however, because with the boys it must be "Virtue its own reward," and they do not need any of that after glory with which some grown men delight to be honored, their names in print, the next morning.

A right-minded and intelligent boy may do much for the Union and its safety. Not now, but a little further along. There is, however, in his charge a future citizen of the republic, he will do well to take good care of. As to this crisis and the treason of certain Southern States, we strenuously advise every boy to enlist in the "*Starving out Policy*," and to give up the personal use of Southern products, and tobacco will be as good as anything to begin with, and if it went no further it would be a great deal accomplished—for the boy.

A meeting without a string of resolutions would be a strange affair, and last night the lads had three strings to their bow. We have looked them all over. They are very carefully spelt and written in a full round hand, and in the roundest terms set forth that the boys love the Union fell the peril of the present crisis and want somebody to "*pull the strap.*"

The resolutions passed with a good degree of unanimity. We find in them nothing to censure, except in some places a wrong use of capital letters. We trust among these boys there is no such pernicious doctrine entertained as the "*No Coercion*" policy, and yet it is precisely what our American youth need most to be guarded against. When a lad comes to feel that the "old man" and the "old woman" must make compromises and give him a latch key, and loose change, then commences to be shattered that *Union* that should exist between the boy and society in all the relations from son to citizen.

The following resolution we heartily second, and assure the speaker, whoever he may be, that his will be no light or unimportant task:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft an address to the boys of the country.

The following committee was appointed: H. H. Lurton, Fred. Caspman, John Van Armen.

Most decidedly we are warmed and gratified by the thought that the boys have for one evening turned aside from their Geographies, their Latin Grammar to ask somebody to "*pull the strap.*" And we hope it will be done, that when these youth shall come into their heritage they shall not find it to have been wasted by Disunionists, and Secessionists. It is quite time to stop the car.

The Railroad Banquet at the Briggs House.

A very pleasant affair came off at the Briggs House last evening in the Banquet tendered by mine hosts Messrs. Tucker & Co., to the railroad men of this city, representing roads terminating in this city. About fifty plates were laid, and the spread was of the best order.

The company sat down about 9 o'clock, E. B. Talcott, Esq., Superintendent of the G. & C. U. R. R. presiding. Everything passed off in the happiest manner. The railroad men responded in behalf of their several companies. Excellent hits were made, and everything was worthy in all respects of these gentlemen and their important relations to the prosperity of our city.

One of the best speeches of the evening was made by Col. J. W. Foster of the Illinois Central Railroad. Several representatives of foreign roads were present, and called out to respond in behalf of the same. Our brief reference to this occasion must be summed up in the statement that it was altogether an excellent affair, creditable to all parties concerned.

Madame Fabbri's Concert.

This lady seems to have carried the music lovers of our city by storm. Rarely, if ever, has Chicago been visited by one who so speedily won favor and even *furore*. She sang to a large and enthusiastic house at Bryan Hall last evening. To-night she is to appear again and with a reduction in the price of tickets to fifty cents. As a proof that the attraction is not to be proportionately cut down, it is enough to say that she is to be assisted by some of our best resident talent in a programme replete with gems, as follows:

1—Grand Concert Fantasie.... Mulder.
Performed by RICHARD MULDER.
2—Cavatina from Robert le Diable.... Meyerbeer.
MAD. FABBRI.
4—Il Sogo—scena, with violincello.... Mercadante.
(Accompanied by Mr. Melms.)
SIGNOR ABELLI.
4—Duette from Traviata—2d act.... Verdi.
MAD. FABBRI AND SIGNOR ABELLI.
5—Das Blumlein—Farewell song.... Proch.
MAD. FABBRI.
6—Grand duetto concertant.... Mulder.
(for two pianos—performed by)
MESSRS. BECKER AND MULDER.

SECOND PART—OPERATIC WITH FULL COSTUME.
1—Belisario—Grand Dramatic scene.... Donizetti.
MAD. FABBRI.
2—La Vendetta—scena.... Verdi.
SIGNOR ABELLI.
3—La Rosa di Firanza.... Perugini.
Rondo sung in full costume.
MAD. FABBRI.
4—Aria from Lucia de Lammermoor.... Donizetti.
SIGNOR ABELLI.
5—Figlia del Regimento.... Donizetti.
(By unanimous request.)
MAD. FABBRI.
Assisted by a full chorus.

The Location of the State Fair.

To the citizens of Chicago:

It is well known to the people of this city, that through the exertions of myself and those associated with me, the United States Fair was induced to locate here in September '59, and the great benefit to all classes from that location is also fully acknowledged.

I met the Executive Board of the Illinois State Agricultural Society last Tuesday, and they have voted to hold their next Fair at Chicago, and to give me the location of it, provided the proper guarantee is given, to fit up the buildings and grounds according to their directions. The Society propose to have the most important Fair ever held in the Northwest, and will offer more and larger premiums than ever before. Of course, their requirements will be greater, and some one will have to expend for their benefit some fifteen thousand dollars. I am willing to assume this responsibility provided I am sustained by very liberal contributions from all classes of people, as all will be more or less benefited.

The Fair ground is not selected yet, nor will it be, until the best site can be procured. Let it be remembered that the buildings are to remain, so that, hereafter, should the State Society elect to hold their Fairs here, the grounds will be all ready. So it is evident the grounds must be rented at a low figure for a term of years. Then if the effort now making to establish a permanent Fair ground is successful, land can be purchased without incurring a big debt.

The Executive Board have decided to have the Fair commence (always supposing that they get the necessary guarantee,) on the ninth day of September next, and continue through the week. And, as before stated, they intend to make the Fairs more attractive than ever. Now let all lend a helping hand. To that end a subscription paper will be presented next week, and it is hoped that all will contribute something. Remembering all the while, that if the subscription does not amount to at least eight thousand dollars, I certainly will not give the required guarantee.

GEO. W. GAGE.

Chicago, Jan. 18th, 1861.

Bishop Simpson's Lecture on the Holy Land.

The lecture of Bishop Simpson, on the Holy Land, for the benefit of the Ladies' Mission Society of this city, at Metropolitan Hall last night, was a very interesting production. There was a good attendance. The next lecture of the course will be by Rev. Dr. Cox, who will speak upon the Southern Revolution. Due notice of time and place will be given through the newspapers. Below will be found an abstract of the very able address of last evening:

We often sing of "home, sweet home," and the family relation, and the scenes of the home fireside are indeed beautiful to behold. It may also be said of some, but very few homes, I hope, that "'tis distance lends enchantment to the view." However this may be, to gaze on distant climes, and wander among a strange people is pleasant and may be said to add to personal as well as national advancement. Three years ago, I visited Europe, traveled in Norway, France and Italy; went to the banks of the Danube, the battle-field of Waterloo, stood upon the borders of the Black Sea, saw Jerusalem, Constantinople, Syria, and other historic and Biblical localities. A few recollections of those places may not prove uninteresting to the hearer.

The exceeding smallness of the land of Palestine excites our wonder. Great events happened there on an area of but about 10,000 square miles—an average of one-fourth the area of our own beautiful State. From East to West it is 50 miles, and from North to South but 180 miles. Still we need not be surprised. Egypt was circumscribed, having but 10,000 square miles of tillable soil. Phoenecia was but 100 miles in length on the sea. And there could not have been selected a more favorable spot for the Son of God to tread upon than the land of Palestine. As a traveler passes through that once smiling and fruitful clime, he goes through the midst of desolation and ruin. Broken columns here, cubes of mosaic and parts of arches there, meet the eye and mark the spot where erst stood stone temples and magnificent edifices, part and parcel of an ancient civilization long since passed away. There is a charm in the past. The heart swells at the thought of Plymouth Rock and the Mayflower; the solemn silence of Westminster Abbey and her mighty dead cause the same emotion; yet the former dates back but two and a half centuries, and the latter about a thousand years. Judea was, ere Homer sang; before Troy; before the Grecian empire, and cities were built in the Holy Land before all of these. When I visited the village of Serepta some tombs had been opened and the fresco painting on its walls was as fresh, and even more so in appearance, than that on the wall about us; yet that vault had been the receptacle of the dead for 3,000 years. Near here are the ruins of Zerepha, where our Savior lodged with the widow of the cruse of oil. Tradition says that this was the most northwestern point to which His footsteps wandered. When I went to Hebron, in the southern portion of Judea, I bethought me of Abraham and the Patriarchs—there it was he had paid the price for the burial place where he and his brethren were interred. This is one of the sacred places of the Mahommedans. The vault is there, but no person is allowed to enter. I went above it and could see the place where had reposed the bones of Abraham and Sara. Near were their fields where their flocks were fed—the plains visited by David. From this point I could mark the spot where stood the cities of the plain—Sodom and Gomorrah.

Jerusalem is of still greater interest. Here Solomon erected the temple—here the Romans once held sway—here finally the Mahommedan power swept all away before it. It is seven and a half centuries since the Crusades. The city has but few present architectural attractions. It is three miles in circumference; a single wall surrounds it, and the interior is far from being beautiful. There are no sidewalks; the streets are narrow and unpaved and flanked on either side by miserable dwellings, or small stalls or booths for the sale of goods. Mount Moriah is there, but the temple is not; a mosque marks its site. Near by stand a few stones, the remains of an arch. This is the "Wailing Place" of the Jews. This is as near as they are allowed to approach. The chanting of hymns by the aged men and women, and the reading of the law in old Hebrew, accompanied by their peculiar swaying of the body; the ceremony of kissing the stones of the temple; all of these are very impressive. As at Hebron, I could not enter, but some Boston ladies with us were not deterred from attempting to do so until an alarm was created among the Arabs. Even in Judea, ladies from America vindicated their right to do about as they pleased. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, supposed to be the site of the crucifixion, is not far away. And still farther on is seen Pilate's Arch.

The present of this country is not uninteresting. It is occupied by the Bedouin Arabs, —the wild men of the desert—a fierce, dark-eyed, dark-featured, lithe-formed, muscular race, who seem to live on their horses' backs a life of reckless adventure. They are as fleet as the wind—the curse of the land. There is no wealth, no agriculture, no farms, fences or farm houses. Grapes, wine and olives form the only commodities exported. The life of their women is one of toil. Their dress, and especially their veils, are peculiar, the latter being worn by all respectable women, but the casual glimpses of their faces that I caught served to furnish no valid reason for it. They were none of them handsome—rather the contrary. When I had traveled among these veiled women for three months, and came to ladies whose faces I could see, I thought them the most beautiful I had ever looked upon. It is to be remarked that among the native women, where the face was round and full, the veil was sure to be very thin.

The valley of the Jordan and the Caspian Sea are 100 feet below the ocean's level; the sea of Galilee 300 feet; and out of the latter flows the Jordan, a thousand feet lower. Reaching the Dead Sea we find it 1300 feet below the level of the ocean's bed. Bitumen and sulphur are strewn along its beach; it is the type of the "Valley of the Shadow of Death;" few living things are found about it. And 2,500 feet above stands Jerusalem.

FIRE.—The alarm for the fourth district about half past twelve last night was occasioned by a fire in the vicinity of Ward's Rolling Mills. It was quickly extinguished.

Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

One trial of Dr. Allport's Tooth Powder will show its superior qualities. It is the best in use. Sold by Thayer, Druggist, State and Randolph street.

A CARD.—Mr. Fred. W. Thayer, Druggist and Apothecary, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he will remove in a few days from his old stand corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, to the new and elegant store under the Sherman House, corner of Randolph and Clark streets. He would also tender his thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage for the past four years, and hopes by strict personal attention at his new store, to still continue to receive their approbation, as well as that of the generous public. ja17 1w

SOMETHING NEW.—Messrs. Snyder & Higgins, Nos. 123 and 125 Dearborn street, furnish board and extra meals, at lowest living rates. Young men, clerks and others, can have their meals at their rooms if they choose, or board at the eating house for less than is paid for first-class day board, securing every luxury of the season. Prices reduced to suit the times. Call and see. ja16-12t

Call on DuBois at 103 Dearborn street, basement of Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply. dec19-3m

See advertisement of J. F. Brierly in another column. It is, as it states, something new. ja9-26t

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-ly

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH EVENING LECTURES AT THE NEW JERUSALEM TEMPLE.—The first of a series of lectures on the origin of *Animal Sacrifices*, Idolatry, the Worship of the Sun, and their relation to Christianity, will be delivered at the above place, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (P. EPISCOPAL.)—There will be services at this Church to-morrow at the usual hours.

SPIRITUALISM.—Mr. E. Vitoon will lecture at Kingsbury Hall to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. At the conclusion of the evening lecture he will delineate character.

Services at the Church of the Holy Communion as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

Rev. Edward Webb of the Madura Mission, India, will deliver an address upon the present state and future prospects of the missionary work in India, on Sabbath morning, at the New England Church, corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets, at 10½ o'clock; and at the Second Presbyterian Church in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

Strangers are invited to free seats in the Protestant Episcopal Mission Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets. Divine service at 10½ A. M and 3 P. M.

Quarterly Meeting at Indiana street M. E. Church Saturday and Sabbath, 19th and 20th inst. Preaching on Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M.; Sabbath at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. M. Boring, P. E. of the District, at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. H. Whipple. Citizens and strangers cordially invited to attend.

—Divine service in the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Monroe street, between Clark and Wells, every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Henry Cox, Mr. ROLLIN SCHERMAN and Miss BELLE C. McINTOSH, all of this city.

In this city, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Cox, Mr. CHARLES BURNS, of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss LUCY A. BOWMAN, of Augusta, Maine.

In this city, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., by Rev. Matthew Biggor, Mr. CHARLES D. SMITH, formerly of Chicago, and Mrs. MARTHA BELDEN.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beneficial character is attested by thousands, and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medicinal Spring Water now in use. The almost miraculous cures which it has performed lead us to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of very many diseases which ordinary remedies fail to cure. Its curative properties are established beyond question, and we feel assured that it must, to a great extent, supersede many of the artificial compounds of the day. We recommend those of our readers who may be suffering from general debility, or from any of the diseases for which this Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. See advertisement in another column. ja14-d554-eSatly

WALL PAPERS.
No. 81.....Randolph Street.....No. 81
F. E. RIGBY.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
SKATING CAPS,
HOODS, HOODS,
SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, AND SCARFS
CHENILLE HAIR NETS,
AND
HAND-KNIT WORSTED GOODS,
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41..........La Salle Street..........41

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 138 Lake Street.
BARNUM BRO'S.,
Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
BERLIN WORSTEDS,
SHAKER YARN,
Baskets, Bird Cages,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.,
The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
138..........LAKE STREET..........138

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
SUPPLIED WITH
BLANK BOOKS,
ENVELOPES
AND
WRITING PAPERS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
[illegible]
Blank Book Manufacturer,
[illegible] LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

PORK BARRELS.—500 A No. 1 Pork Barrels for sale. Inquire at WM. H. DOANE'S, 123 South Clark street.

TO PRINTERS.—A Ruggles' Card Cutter for sale. Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

300,000 FLOUR BARREL STAVES, thoroughly seasoned. Also, 75,000 feet Fencing for sale by WM. BLANCHARD, at east end Polk street Bridge.

BOARD WANTED—Furnished Rooms and Board wanted by a gentleman and his wife with one child. [illegible] Address MERCHANT, care of Box 6128.

FOR SALE—For $1,500 cash, one-half of one of the best paying country newspaper establishments in Illinois. [illegible] It is Republican. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Tribune.

NOTICE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.—A young man fully competent desires a situation as Teacher in the English Branches in some high school, or to take charge of some public school in the country. [illegible] Address J. W. COOPER, No. 84 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON WABASH AVENUE.—[illegible] Apply to P. O. Box 3978.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—An old established, well known and very favorably located Hotel in Chicago for sale for good pay. [illegible] Address Drawer 5852.

CHRIST. JOHNSON is requested to call at 225 West Lake street immediately, on very particular business. WILLIAM ZSCHOCKE.

WANTED—A middle aged woman or girl, who understands housework, to go to a pleasant country town. [illegible] Water street, or direct to P. O. Box 1443.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board, can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

TO RENT—A very desirable Stock Farm of seven hundred acres, to let for a term of years from the 1st of March. Address Box 683.

WANTED—One or two good solicitors for Book. Apply at office corner of Randolph and Market streets, [illegible]

FOR SALE—On seven years time—four or five beautiful Lots, a few blocks west of Union Park, on Park Avenue. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 2970.

BENJ. F. MILLERD, Justice of the Peace, removed to corner of Clark and Randolph streets, opposite the Sherman House. [illegible]

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, a large and well furnished room with board, in a private family, [illegible] Address "A," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Girl who understands cooking, and can wash and iron. Must bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 195 Buffalo street.

L.—KENT'S COMMENTARIES. [illegible] D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

HOWARD'S SUPREME COURT REPORTS. [illegible] D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS. [illegible] D. B. COOKE & CO.

BRONCHITIS
Is an inflammation either ACUTE or CHRONIC of the lower branches of the Windpipe, [illegible]
MINISTERS SORE THROAT.
It is slow of cure, especially when the cause of it is not abandoned, but a moderate and persevering use of the
Pectoral Syrup
Always effects a cure, as in the case of the Rev. Elias Bowen, D. D., and hundreds of other cases that might be given:
DR. FOORD:
DEAR SIR: [illegible] Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y.
For sale by druggists generally in the city and country.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 98 Lasalle street.
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also—Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. [illegible]

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS WHO DESIRE
RELIABLE MEDICINES
At Low Cash Prices,
Can have their orders promptly filled by sending them to
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, 202 Randolph street.

DR. DAVIES, having removed from Dr. Shipman's to 59 S. Clark street, Op. Sherman House, Continues in Office [illegible]

REAL OLD FASHIONED MUSIC.—CONTINENTAL HARMONY. [illegible] OLIVER DITSON & CO. Boston.

MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY.
The classes under the instruction of the Vocal Department of the Musical Union will be organized on
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8th, 1861,
At 7½ O'clock,
In the Society's New Hall, No. 79 Lake street, [illegible]

GIFFARD'S PATENT
Self-Acting Water Injector,
FOR FEEDING BOILERS.
[illegible]

SKATING CARNIVAL.
THE POND OF THE
SOUTH SIDE SKATING CLUB
Will be thrown open to the Public on
Saturday Evening, January 19th.
THE SKATING ELEPHANT
[illegible]
URSA MAJOR, JR.,
[illegible]
THE LIGHT GUARD BAND
Will furnish the Music, and a display of
FIRE WORKS
[illegible]
"GAZELLE COMES IN."
[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
[illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
Large Trade Sale of
BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS AND WASHSTANDS
At Auction.
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Auction.
[illegible]
Bedroom Sets, Mahogany Parlor Suits,
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneer.

SALES IN NEW YORK CITY.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
Auctioneers, 159 Wall street, New York City.
PURE FRENCH OXIDE OF ZINC
DRY AND IN OIL.
[illegible]
Pure Oxide of Zinc, Dry.
[illegible]
SALE POSITIVE.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
FURNITURE SALE
Every Wednesday & Saturday, at 9 1-2 A.M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock
AT OUR SALESROOM.
Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

UNITED STATES MAIL.
Only Weekly Line to
GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
[illegible]

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE
[illegible]
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE,
[illegible]
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.
[illegible]
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
[illegible]
CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar.
[illegible]
OLIVE TAR.
[illegible]
J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
[illegible]
SMITH & DWYER,
[illegible]

LADIES' FURS.
RUSSIAN SABLE,
Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &c.
[illegible]
Children's Goods in Great Variety.
[illegible]

2,000 DOZ. KEROSENE CHIMNIES,
500 GROSS KEROSENE WICKS,
10 NEW PATTERN LAMPS,
Just received at the
LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM,
No. 123 Clark Street.
CHAS. L. NOBLE.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
$40 AND UPWARDS.
No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

DRS. SMALL & BEEBE have
[illegible]

LAWYERS
THE ILLINOIS
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

TIMELY WARNING.

We owe it to the people of the North, as public journalists, to warn them that they are about to be betrayed and sold out. The course pursued by the South is slowly but surely doing its intended work. The enactment of secession ordinances by two or three more States; the seizure of a few more forts, arsenals and munitions of war; the confiscation of additional cargoes of powder and provisions belonging to private citizens; the maltreating and murdering of yet other men of Northern origin; of some more who voted for Lincoln, or who, not doing so, believe his election is not sufficient cause for secession; the firing a few times more upon our national flag, and the utterance of a few more treasonable speeches in the Senate of the United States—and the flunkies and the doughfaces and the cowards of the North will be upon their knees, begging for terms. It is impossible to be mistaken in this matter. On all sides the indications thicken of an ignominious surrender. The Northern Democracy are everywhere caving in. In their County and State Conventions they express a willingness to give up every one of their heretofore cherished principles, to submit to every possible outrage that traitors may choose to inflict; and they more than intimate, unless the whole North surrenders, they will turn their guns upon those who object. In these positions they are joined by the timid, conservative men of all parties—by men of capital and by men intent upon the profits of trade—by men who own ships and manufactories and merchandise—by men who put a market price upon principles, and who count ease and personal safety of more value than honor and patriotism. While the former are holding their conventions for the undisguised purpose of giving aid and comfort to men who are in arms against their own country, the latter are equally active in getting up and circulating petitions to their representatives in Congress, imploring them to dishonor their country, their section, their principles, and their manhood, by voting for some ignominous compromise. There was a time when both classes had only brave and defiant words for traitors and rebels. When Douglas, in his Norfolk speech, declared that treason must be put down and the laws of the country enforced by the whole power of the Nation, if necessary, the Democracy of the North with one voice echoed and applauded his words. But that was before the traitors had shown their teeth—before they had fired upon the national flag, seized the national property within their respective States, and defied the Federal Government. It would seem that the threats were intended only for small traitors or traitors in *posse*—not to treason on a large scale, or to traitors in *esse*. For the former an avenging arm and a terrible retribution—for the latter, words of kindness and conciliation and measures of concession only.

Has all manhood clean gone out of the North? Are all the steadfastness of purpose and all the courage of the country in the possession of those who are in arms against the govetument? Have we sunk so low that we hasten to swallow every brave word we may have uttered, the moment danger appears in view? If so, then it matters not what may come, we cannot be dishonored.

And now, if there is not enough of manliness and of principle left at the North to meet this crisis, let the consequences be what they may, without surrender, then let us beg of the South not to be modest in their terms. If whenever a demand is made in behalf of Slavery, Freedom is to be trayed by its professed adherents, in God's name let every remaining vestige of liberty be given up at once. Why stop with recognizing property in man—with incorporating a Slave code into the Federal Constitution—with paying the South in money for all its fugacious chattels? Such an adjustment would give but brief satisfaction to a section that never fails to get what it demands; and in a few years the country would be called upon to pass through another crisis, to be settled by the humiliation of the North and the triumph of traitors. No: Let the South demand now all it may want for the next century, or, at least, until a better breed of men shall inhabit the North. Let us sound the lowest possible depths of degredation at once. A speedy descent to the lowest possible point may perchance be followed by an upward movement, but we should never recover from a degradation that is the work of generations, and so becomes ingrained in our very souls. In pity then, let the South complete the work now. Let her add to the other demands the re-opening of the African slave trade—that our outward bound ships shall go freighted freighted with cotton, and no vessel shall enter our ports that does not bring a full cargo of slaves—that capital, everywhere, shall shall own its labor, that no distinction shall hereafter be made, in law, between the laborers of the South and the labors of the North — that the distinction of free and slave States shall be forever abolished, and that slavery shall be alike lawful in every State, and the slaveholder's rights of property be protected in every land and on every sea. Let the South increase her demands to this extent while she is about it—and our word for it, the same men at the North who are in favor of conceding to her present demands, will be equally clamorous for the balance.

There is yet a single hope for freedom in this crisis, but that hope does not rest on the North. If the South Carolinians would only make a determined assault upon Fort Sumpter, level its walls to the sea, and slaughter its gallant commander and all his men—then perhaps the North would arise in vindication of the Constitution and laws, and teach the South that this country and government were not made wholly for slaveholders. That is now almost our only hope.

"DON'T CRIPPLE THE BANKS."

It is difficult to measure the drollery of the phrase now common in the mouths of the wild-catters and their allies—"*Don't cripple the Banks.*" "Och, you was a pretty bird before I shot all your feathers off," said the Irish sportsman as he picked up a toad where he expected to find a pigeon. Don't murder that skeleton. Don't knock the breath out of that ghost. Don't "cripple" that which never had limbs nor muscles, body nor soul, a local habitation or anything else under heaven but a name! "Don't cripple the Banks."

When the present banking law first went into operation, quite a number of legitimate institutions were organized under it, having an actual basis of *capital!* These were located chiefly in Northern Illinois. Chicago boasted a number of such; Waukegan had one, Elgin had one, Galena, Ottawa, Joliet, Rock Island, Springfield, Bloomington, Alton had each one or two, all of which proceeded upon the true policy of discounting business paper, paying out their own notes and redeeming them when presented at their counters for specie at par, or in exchange at a moderate premium. There are many persons in our community who remember the notes of the Marine Bank, the Chicago Bank, the Merchants and Mechanics Bank, the Bank of America, the Exchange Bank, the Bank of Northern Illinois, the Rock Island Bank, and other old, familiar names, which belonged to a golden age. Where are they now? Occasionally the teller at Tucker's, or Burch's, or Tinkham's or Geo. Smith's, (these are the names of our latter-day banks,) turns up one of those relics of antiquity. It immediately becomes a curiosity for the admiring inspection of cashier, and book-keeper, [illegible] messengers and porters. All [illegible] wonder where it has been so long, and all desire the privilege of holding it a few moments. It is then laid away, with a [illegible] and apart from the vulgar pens which hold the issues of McLeansboro, Hutsonville, Sullivan, Benton, Carmi and Equality; for all know that it means *money*—regular, downright, hard cash. The next day it goes to the counter where it first saw daylight, and it is never seen again.

Why was it that the legitimate systems in vogue eight or ten years ago winked out of sight so suddenly? Why is it that there is now no Marine Bank of Chicago, but instead thereof a "Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company" to which the Marine Bank loans its capital? Why is it that the the Exchange Bank has been superceded by H. A. Tucker & Co.? Why is it that we have a flood of bank notes but no banks? We need not go back to the history of the Georgia wild-catting, baleful as that was, to find the answer. Bad money always drives good money out of circulation. The law, so far as it can recognize value in paper money, makes no distinction between the myriad issues of inaccessible paper mills, and the *bona fide* notes, put forth by *bona fide* capital, to be redeemed with *bona fide* cash when demanded. Talk of "crippling" a bank which never had any money, never had a President or Cashier, never had a door nor a counter, whose notes were signed at so much a hundred by a copyist! Why the very bonds upon which they were issued were borrowed. They were borrowed for sixty days of a Wall Street broker; they were given to the Auditor for an equal amount of currency; the currency was paid out for an equal amount of wheat; the wheat was sent to New York and sold for an equal amount of gold; and the gold, minus the profits in the transaction, was paid over to the broker. This is your *bank;* and this process is called *moving the crops.* That wheat was sold for hard money, but the people have accepted in its place the irredeemable issues of a bank said to be located somewhere in Saline country—issues which are never at par anywhere, not even in the hamlet where they are dated, and which at the present time are worth somewhere from eighty-five to ninety-five cents on the dollar. What bank can afford to pay out and redeem its own issues in the face of a competition like this? "I have sold my "four banks to the State of Illinois, and I "have no further interest in them," says a prominent New York operator in State bonds, whose only purpose in visiting Illinois at all is to take up, if possible, a few first class bonds, which were inadvertently deposited with the Auditor, and to substitute third class bonds in their place. These, gentlemen, are *your* banks; you bought them and paid for them. They have no capital except such as you put into them; and their issues will never be redeemed except as you redeem them. But O, "don't cripple the banks!"

If the State of Missouri wanted to borrow five millions of dollars, or if the solid, solvent State of Massachusetts wanted to borrow that sum, how much of the loan would be taken by the farmers of Illinois? Probably not one cent. There might be no objection to the security or the rate of interest, but it would be replied to the negotiators that we are not capitalists; we have no money to invest in that way; we can use our funds to better advantage in other channels. But if it was proposed to our farmers to loan five millions to Missouri *without interest*, how much more ridiculous would the proposition become! Nevertheless, this is precisely what we are doing. We sell our corn and pork for the reduced fractions of a multitude of Missouri bonds—the wheat pays the holder of the bonds dollar for dollar in genuine United States money—*he* draws the interest on the bonds, and *we* redeem all of the money that ever gets redeemed. The merchant redeems it by paying one, five or ten per cent premium for exchange, and he is obliged, of course, to charge it over to his customers, or make an assignment. But we are entreated, forsooth, not to cripple the banks!

There is an insane notion in the minds of some people that if this brood of wild cats are unceremoniously "cleaned out" we shall have no money. It is not proposed, we believe, to clean them out as they ought to be cleaned out, for the reason that we cannot abrogate vested rights. But is it possible any one can fail to see that if we could get rid of our bad money we should begin to have good money? Do not our products sell for good money in all the markets of the world? It does not follow that we ought to have the gold and silver carted to our doors for every cargo of grain or provisions that we send East, but it is nevertheless a fact that we could so have it if we desired it. Nothing is plainer in the world. It does follow, as we think, that we ought to have a currency worth one hundred cents on the dollar, or as near to that as the trifling difference of exchange or cost of redemption shall permit, and it is the business of our Legislature to give us such a currency if they give us any.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE AND TIMES OF GEN. PHILIP SCHUYLER, by B. J. LOSSING. New York: Mason Brothers.

We have looked over the pages of the first volume of this work with great interest and profit. The author gives us not merely the details of Gen. Schuyler's life, but a condensed and yet comprehensive view of the times in which he lived. The particulars which he has collected of the social life of the leading families who first settled in and around Albany, N. Y., make us almost see the trials and the fireside enjoyments of these early pioneers of our American civilization. The circumstances which formed and developed the stern old patriots of the Revolution are here correctly stated. Gen. Schuyler deservedly occupied a high position among those venerable heroes, and Lossing is doing his country good service by bringing out the traits of his noble character for the admiration of the present age. The study of his unselfish and truly patriotic career will serve to make us prize more dearly the civil and the religious privileges we enjoy, by refreshing our minds with the toils and the trials which it cost our fathers to secure them.

THE VOCABULARY OF PHILOSOPHY; for the use of Students. By WILLIAM FLEMING, D. D.; with an Introduction by CHARLES P. KRAUTH, D. D. Philadelphia: Smith, English & Co.

This is a most valuable work, not only for the student, but for thinkers and cultivated men of all classes. The terms in general use among philosophical works are here fully defined. Their radicals are also given. Scholars will at once appreciate the value of such a work.

MARION GRAHAM; or "HIGHER THAN HAPPINESS." By META LANDER. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co. Chicago: Wm. B. Keen.

Those who will take the trouble to read this book will know more about it than we do. We simply announce it as a "new publication," being dated in 1861. The few pages we have looked over incline us to rank it among the better class of light literature, which most people, if they will, can employ their time better than to read.

A Kansas Border Ruffian in Limbo.

The New York *World* of the 16th inst. relates the following incident:

On Monday night the distinguished ex-fillibuster, Col. Henry H. Titus, also widely known in connection with the Kansas troubles, was arrested by Capt. Caffry, of the Fifteenth ward on the charge of having conducted himself in a disorderly manner outside of the Mercantile Library Association building, on the occasion of the Helper lecture. The prisoner was taken before Justice Connolly yesterday morning. Capt. Caffry, in his affidavit states that a crowd was assembled outside of the building, which was "noisy, tumultuous, and riotous in demeanor, disturbing the public peace and obstructing the thoroughfare, to the great annoyance of by-passers, and the violation of public order and decorum." "That Henry H. Titus was among the persons then and there assembled and obstructing said thoroughfare; that deponent addressed said Titus and commanded him (said Titus) to keep the peace, and to pass on and remove from said crowd or mob of persons; that said Titus neglected and peremptorily refused to obey the order and command of deponent, and told deponent to lay his (deponent's) hands upon him (said Titus) at his (deponent's) peril, and that said Titus thrust one of his hands into the breast or pocket of his coat, and that deponent thereupon arrested said Titus." The captain further stated that, upon searching the prisoner, a pistol was found in his pocket. The pistol was produced in court, and placed before the judge.

"Misther" Justice Connolly had quite a novel method of dealing out justice. He administered a sharp rebuke to the policeman, called Titus a high-minded gentleman and told him to take his pistol and go home!

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Seward's Speech—How it is received by Different Parties—Buchanan in a state of Relapse—Why Toombs left so suddenly—Other Disunion Senators leaving—Mr. Crittenden's Scheme—Other Projects—Report of the Committee of Thirty-Three—The Illinois Democrats in the House.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1861.

The speech of Seward continues to form the staple of general conversation. Among the class of Southern men who desire the perpetuity of the Union, it is well spoken of, and has had the effect of oil poured on troubled waters. It has convinced them that the new administration means to deal kindly and fairly with the slave States, and that no aggression on their rights is contemplated or probable.

The disunionists *per se* thrust back the olive branch rudely and spitefully. They are loud in their execrations, lest its conciliatory tone, coupled with the picture of the evils that must flow from disunion, may check the Secession movement of the border States. The "reconstructionists" have great fault to find with the speech. It don't go far enough, say they. No use in trying to compromise unless the Constitution is changed, giving slavery new guarantees, and "great concessions." Nothing short of a slave code for the Territories will be accepted by them. Their programme is first to dissolve the Union, then reconstruct it, after having changed the Constitution to suit themselves. Hunter of Virginia, and Breckinridge of Kentucky are the chiefs of this class of disunionists. The proper name for these men is Resurrectionists. First kill the Union, and then after death resurrect it. Many Christians doubt whether there will be any resurrection for the wicked; certain it is they will not be citizens of the New Jerusalem.

On the other hand, many of our Republicans think that the new Premier pushed concession to the utmost verge, and that a step more would have carried him across the line. But it must not be forgotten that it was done to save the border States from plunging into disunion as well as to call back the cotton States, and to obviate the necessity of drawing the sword to uphold the Union. If his offers of peace and reconciliation be repulsed, the North has done its duty and can stand together united as one man, and proceed to put down treason with the strong arm of power.

The long silence of the President and Cabinet in regard to the Star of the West affair, is yet unbroken. It is reported that the Old Pub Func., after his recent spasm of pluck, has again backslidden, and is afraid to give the order to strike the Disunion Snake. Gen. Scott can hardly contain his indignation. He insists on sending reinforcements to Major Anderson under the convoy of Men-of-War. He is impatient at the procrastination, and displeased with the timid, faltering counsels that prevail at the White House. The old General thinks that Major Anderson should have opened fire on Fort Moultrie and dropped some shells among the rebels working the sand-hill batteries on Morris Island, when he saw them cannonade an American vessel with the "stars and stripes" flying. He would have been perfectly justified in so doing. Scott says, and that seems to be the opinion of the Charleston rebels themselves, who express great surprise that he refrained from sustaining his own succor and protecting the flag of his country. His reasons for such neglect have not been made public. The rumor that a part of Major Anderson's troops have mutined, and refuse to work the guns, and that that was the reason he did not support the Star of the West, has no truth for a foundation. It is believed that every man of his command is willing to fight to the last extremity. The Legislature of South Carolina has passed a resolution that any attempt to succor or reinforce Fort Sumter will be regarded as an act of war. They have also approved of the act and the promptness of the military in firing upon United States troops on board the steamer. Yesterday afternoon there arrived in company, Lieut. Hall direct from Fort Sumter, and Col. Hayne from his Majesty Pickens. They immediately sought an interview with the Public Functionary. The precise object of their mission has not transpired, but it is reported that the rebels propose to abandon all the forts in their possession if Buchanan will order Anderson back to Fort Moultrie. Can it be possible that he will listen to any such disgraceful propositions? or any other short of submission on the part of the rebels? Has this great Government really been coerced into submission by a handful of braggart slaveholders? At this writing one P. M., a report has come from the White House that no reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter.

It is believed that Judge Greenwood of Arkansas, at present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will be nominated for Secretary of the Interior, and Bedford Brown of North Carolina for Secretary of War. Both of them are half-way disunionists, and while they pretend to be opposed to Secession, both claim that a State has the constitutional right to withdraw from the Union when she pleases. Buchanan is evidently relapsing into his old position. It was thought that the offer on the part of the State of New York to furnish him with all the men and money necessary to enforce the laws and maintain the Union, seconded by similar offers from Ohio and Massachusetts, would have stiffened up his back-bone, but it seems not. It fatigues four members of the Cabinet to hold him up, and it is feared that he will prove too heavy for them, and force himself down in the mud. Can't you send us Dr. Windship and Prof. Thompson, who can each lift a ton, to help hold Old Buck up to his constitutional duty? But perhaps you will need them to hold up the weak brethren in your own city, who want to make "great concessions" to slavery.

The Senate has been purged of quite a number of Disunionists. Toombs absconded very suddenly on Saturday night for the ostensible purpose of helping to precipitate Georgia into secession, but really to escape arrest for high treason. In consequence of his brutal insult to Gen. Scott at a private dinner party, the public exasperation against the villain became so hot that steps were maturing to have him arrested and flung into prison on Monday morning. But getting wind of it he made off as fast as he could scamper. His associate, Iverson, notified the Senate that he would not serve on committees or take any further part in the proceedings of the Senate—a good riddence, as he has been a violent, factious fire-eater for two years. Brown of Mississippi rose and said that in the absence of the Senators from Alabama, Clay and Fitzpatrick, Senators from Florida, Yulee and Mallory, and his colleague Jeff. Davis, confined to his room by sickness, he would announce that those Senators and himself would take no more active part in the deliberations of the body. Their respective States had withdrawn from the Union, but as they had not yet received official notice thereof, they were not authorized to hand in their formal resignations, which would be done, however, in a few days.

The above added to Hammond and Chestnut of South Carolina, makes ten Disunion Senators gone, representing five States. Louisiana will go next, and it is very possible that this may exhaust the movement, for a time at least. If the Pacific Railroad bill should pass, Texas and Arkansas will stay in the Union, to enjoy the immense material benefits to be derived from it. Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina are moving very slowly and reluctantly, and the sober second thought may save them. Kentucky and Missouri are a long way from being out of the Union, and Maryland and Delaware have little inclination to leave Uncle Sam, and every day it is growing less. It is only the States that have been poisoned by the teachings of John C. Calhoun and his South Carolina disciples that really desire to leave the Union. And it is very doubtful whether there is a majority even in those States willing to secede and set up a Southern confederacy. But the negative voices have been awed into silence and submission by the taunts, threats and coercion of the traitors in their midst.

Congress had another violent compromise spasm yesterday. Crittenden pressed forward his unconstitutional scheme to change the Constitution. He proposes to submit his slave code and other amendments of the Constitution, to a direct vote of the people. The vote to be in the nature of instructions to Congress to submit those amendments by a two-thirds vote of each branch to the States, to be ratified by three-fourths of their Legislatures. This clumsey scheme is chiefly the work of Douglas. There is no constitutional authority for submitting any thing of the sort to a popular vote, nor would it be binding on any member. But the idea in Douglas's head is that it would have the effect of dividing and distracting the people of the Free States; setting them to quarrelling among themselves, and thereby shield the Disunionists from the blows of a United North, struck for the maintenance of the Union. Crittenden and his brother conspirators can hardly be blamed for wishing to throw this fire-brand among the Northern people. It is the true and obvious policy of the secessionists to do all in their power to paralyze and divide the people of the Free States. The North united in defense of the Union, they clearly see is irresistable, and therefore unless the people of the Free States are split up and distracted by internal contests, the Disunionists will be compelled to submit to Constitutional authority. Bigler of Pennsylvania has introduced a scheme similar to that of Crittenden's and Douglas; and having the same tory purpose in view.

The majority of the committee of thirty-three made their report yesterday. It was not signed by any Slave State member but Winter Davis, and not by several Republican members. The substance of the report may be thus briefly stated:

An amendment to the Constitution providing that an amendment thereto interfering with slavery shall not originate in any other than a slaveholding State; and to be made valid shall be ratified by every State in the Union.

Also an enabling bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State on an equal footing with the origiual States, and a fugitive slave bill which gives the right of trial by jury to a slave claiming his liberty in the State whence he escapes, and releases any citizen from assisting the Marshal in the capture of or detection of a fugitive, except when force for his rescue is employed or apprehended.

Also a joint resolution deprecating personal liberty bills, (but not by that name), and requesting the Northern States to cause their statute books to be revised, in order that all hindrances to a just execution of the laws may be removed, and requesting the President to communicate this resolution to the several States.

They also report a series of resolutions, recognizing no authority of the people of one State to interfere with slavery in another; discountenancing all mobs and hindrances to the rendition of fugitive slaves; that they recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source for a dissolution of the government; and they were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country and see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same, and finally, to perpetuate its existence on terms of justice and equality to all the States.

As no propositions for interference with slavery in the District of Columbia, dock-yards, arsenals, etc., have reached the committee, they say they have not deemed it necessary to take action on the subject.

It is very questionable whether the Report of the Committee will receive the acquiescence of a majority of the members from either section of the Union.

Cox of Ohio, and McClarnand of Illinois made speeches yesterday and both took higher grounds against secession than was expected. Both insisted that it was the duty of the General Government to put down the rebels and preserve the Union intact. Logan of Egypt is going to make a war speech. He is far in advance of Douglas, as are all the Democrats of the Illinois delegation.

CHICAGO.

The South Carolina Treason—Views of a Swedish Born Citizen.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Having been requested by many of my countrymen, Swedish born citizens of Chicago, to be present at the Union meeting in Metropolitan Hall last Monday night, there to express the opinions against "secession" and "concessions" which pervade that part of the community, and having failed to obtain a hearing before the meeting broke up, as I did not wish to infringe upon its harmonious time, the audience at an early stage of the meeting having given unmistakable evidence of not relishing a broken dialect and incorrect pronunciation, I beg leave to state through the columns of your valuable paper, the views which I, in common with all my countrymen here, and I trust all over America, hold in regard to the political crisis which now agitates this country.

After a residence in the United States of many years, during which time I have observed the continued struggle between freedom and slavery, I at last thought myself gloriously convinced when the result of the late Presidential election became known, and for the first time I felt really sure that this was a government of a free people, and not of slaveholders. That the free and intelligent millions of the East, of the North and of the West, were to shape and mould the future of this nation, this Republic—not the 300,000 owners of slaves in the South—together with their hireling politicians of every section—and reposing in this certainty, I went on my way rejoicing that I had adopted this land as my home for the remainder of my life, imbued as I am with the sincere conviction that from the day when freedom to all men shall be proclaimed in this country, the bright rays of "universal liberty" will shine out over all lands and all nations. Call my politics by whatever name you may, it matters but little, when I tell you I am for liberty in the highest sense of the word—for liberty compassed only by laws which are the same to all—and I am against slavery in all manner and shapes, and shades of color, everywhere and forever.

But my joy over American liberty and justice among its people, in the government, and in the Union, is abruptly annihilated, when I find leading men of this nation, having taken upon themselves to consider what, and how much to concede to the slave power, for the pacification of such revolting States as South Carolina, who dissatisfied with the constitutional verdict of the people in the late contest, have the insolence to violate their compact with the Union, to tear asunder the sacred bonds, and to fling to the breezes of heaven the ensign of a venomous reptile, in places where the stars and stripes ought to wave; nay more, to seize upon public property and treasure, belonging equally to the North and to the South, to the East and to the West, but to them only as "one and inseparable," and then threaten to resist every demand for delivering up the ill-gotten goods, even if it should come to devastation and to bloodshed. When asked to consider such claims, and even to concede to them if need be, the question very naturally arises, What is this government? Is it a government of a free people or of slaveholders. Nevertheless, thanks to the Almighty! the clouds hanging about the answer to that question will be dispersed; and the faith in this nation, and the stability of this government, which inspired me long before I came to the American shores, is now as strong as ever; and will be stronger still, because it is being tried, and I believe will not be found wanting.

Compromises may be justified with an open, avowed and separate foe, but not with traitors. The right of revolution may be claimed by any nation against a government, and such nation may be its own judge as to cause and the reasons for such revolution; but when minor parts of a commonwealth conspire against the progress of the whole "copartnership" from no other cause than that certain vices, which they nourish and advocate, but which the civilized world condemns, are not allowed to spread all over the system, or are disapproved of by the large majority of the confederacy, then it becomes the duty of the government to quell such disturbances, peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must, and without first stopping to think what, and how much, to concede to the turbulent member. The true ground upon which the battle was fought and the victory won, must be honorably maintained, every line of it; or, as the Hon. Chairman of the meeting on Monday night so aptly remarked, "It would have been better, far better, for the progress of civilization that we had lost the contest altogether, than that we should submit to such concessions." The prosperity of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws, should be preserved without concessions to insurgents; and let me here say, that I consider the Republican party, to which I am proud to belong, has already conceded enough to the slave power, when it pledges itself to let slavery alone where it now exists, to repeal the Personal Liberty bills, and to execute the obnoxious Fugitive Slave law. No more should be asked, not another iota granted.

I have been taught, and yet I think, the mission of this nation, the destiny of this Republic, is to make freedom not only national, but universal, and to perpetuate its blessings to all mankind; but grant concessions to the slave power, and you will surely fail in its noble mission, in this most high destiny.

CHARLES J. SUNDELL.

More of the Meteor.

BURLINGTON, Racine Co. Wis., Jan. 15, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your paper of to-day, I see several accounts from correspondents of the meteor seen on the morning of the 11th inst. I had a very fine view of its course across nearly three-fourths of the visible heavens. I first saw it in the northwest, about 30 deg. above the horizon, moving rapidly towards the southeast. It passed about 15 deg. south of the zenith, and at about the same distance from the horizon in the southeast; it exploded, projecting forward three luminous balls a short distance and then disappeared. After listening a few seconds and hearing no report, I rode about half a mile, when I heard a noise like the sound of a cannon at a distance. It was so heavy as to jar houses, and in some instances, to cause dishes to rattle upon the shelves.

The body of the meteor was of a very brilliant bluish white color, and appeared about as large as the full moon when seen near the horizon. It was followed by a train several yards in length, of a bright red, like glowing coals through the centre, and giving off vivid flashes of the same bluish white color as the the body of the meteor upon each side along its entire length.

This was at three o'clock, quite still at the time, but in a few minutes the wind began to blow in very heavy gusts. It seemed as light as day, and judging from the time that elapsed after I saw the light, before I observed the meteor, I think it must have come from below the horizon in the northwest.

Yours, &c., J. H. COOPER.

A Frenchman's View of the Results of Secession.

An old French officer writes to the *Courier des Etats Unis* that in the event of a dissolution of the Union France would retake Louisiana, according to ancient treaties; Spain would reclaim Florida; England would appropriate Oregon and several other States; Mexico, under English protection, would retake the territory of New Mexico, Texas and California, and England might, perhaps, keep California as an indemnity for the subsidies furnished to the Mexican Government in this war against the former United States.

It is Louis Napoleon who would begin by a very simple and logical process of reasoning; for every one knows that Napoleon II. aims at consolidating all that Napoleon I. had in view with regard to foreign policy.

Napoleon. I., in 1803, ceded Louisiana to the United States for the sum of five millions of dollars, which the Government of the United States engaged to pay to the American merchants whose goods and ships had been seized during the wars of the French republic, from 1793 to 1801. But as the United States have not paid the aforesaid five millions, and as for more than forty years, we have seen brought before Congress, session after session, a French spoliation bill, which has never been passed; therefore, as soon as the Union shall be dissolved, those who claim this sum will address themselves to Louis Napoleon, and he will pay their demands and retake Louisiana. England, who suspects some such thing has already ordered several ships of war to the Gulf of Mexico.

Biennial Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ILLINOIS,
SPRINGFIELD, December 1, 1860.

To the General Assembly of the State of Illinois:—I have the honor to submit the following report:

1. A statement of the receipts and expenditures, showing the amount of revenue received, applicable to the payment of the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government, and the amount disbursed.

2. A general statement of warrants drawn upon the treasury, for all purposes.

3. A detailed statement of warrants drawn on the treasury, and to what application charged.

4. A statement of warrants drawn by order of the Governor, and charged to the contingent fund.

5. A statement of the accounts of the State Treasurer.

6. A statement of the redemption money received from minor heirs, and due the owners of tax-deeds.

7. A statement of the condition of the School, College and Seminary funds.

8. A state indebtedness, purchased by the Governor with the Central Railroad fund, canceled and deposited in the Auditor's office.

10. A statement of State bonds redeemed under the Governor's proclamation of January 10th, 1860, and paid for with the surplus proceeds of the two mill tax.

11. A statement of State bonds redeemed under the Governor's proclamation of August, 10, 1860, and paid for with the Central Railroad fund.

12. A statement of State indebtedness purchased by the Governor, with funds received from sales of State lands, canceled and deposited in the Auditor's office.

13. A statement of bonds paid in full, from the proceeds of the two mill tax, January 1, 1859.

14 and 15. Tabular statements of personal and real property, assessed and taxed for the years 1858 and 1859.

16. A statement of the dividends of the school tax and interest funds for the years 1858 and 1859.

17. A statement of the State taxes charged in the several counties, and the city of Quincy, for the years 1858 and 1859, amount collected, &c.

18. A statement of the School tax fund, for the year 1858.

19. A statement of the School tax fund, for the year 1859.

20 to 25. The several statements and tables, exhibiting the condition and affairs of the banks of the State, organized under the provisions of the general banking law.

In presenting this report it may not be deemed improper for me to accompany the same by some suggestions concerning the financial affairs of our State; particularly such as come within the supervision of the Auditor of Public Accounts. An examination of the statements and exhibits herewith laid before your honorable body, will show a condition of affairs, which, in my judgment, calls for careful consideration, and, perhaps, legislation on your part.

It will be found that on the first day of December, 1860, the State Treasury was completely drained of revenue; there being not even a single dollar applicable to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government. It will also be found that the valuation of taxable property for the past year, is, in amount, so far below the valuation of previous years, that the sum to be realized from taxation, during the next fiscal term of two years, must necessarily fall below the amount required for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government, during that time, without a considrable advance on the rate of taxation, for revenue purposes.

The statements of assessment for the year 1860 have as yet been received from but few of the counties. So far as the same have come to hand, they are found to be, in nearly every instance, diminished in amount since 1859, and it will be found that but little more than one-half of the whole number of tax collectors have made full payment of their accounts for tax collected. In view of these things, I can but deem it my duty to point out what to me appear to be some of the causes that have produced these effects. Much of this loss of revenue may, doubtless, be attributed to the effects of the financial failure of agricultural products in our State, for two or three years last past; but much more, than from all other causes, the results enumerated have been produced, as I believe, by the manner in which our revenue laws have been executed. It is my belief that an honest and faithful execution of our present assessment laws would furnish ample means for all necessary governmental expenses, and at the same time distribute the burden of the same fairly and equally. Yet, I am more and more convinced, the longer I have to do with the supervision of revenue matters, that some means, in addition to those already provided, are needed, to insure such an operation of the law as was contemplated by its framers.

The present method of valuing personal property seems, to my mind, objectionable; and I am of opinion that a change in the law requiring persons listing personal property to make oath, to the correctness of the same would largely increase the revenue of the State and Counties. A change in the manner of compensating assessors, by which they should receive a *per centage* on the amount of taxes collected, instead of a *per diem* allowance, would, in my opinion, insure a much more correct valuation of real property than has ever been obtained under our present law. By uniting the duties of assessor and collector in the person of the same officer, this change could be easily effected.

Several instances have occurred, during my term of office, in which the collector of a county has been defaulter for State taxes,—after suit has been brought on his bond, has come forward, either before or after judgment had been obtained, and paid off the amount, and at the end of the succeeding year has again been a defaulter, and the amount left to be made out of the property of his securities. I have good reason to believe that payment has been made, in these instances, with money received from the collection of the year succeeding the first default, and it seems but proper that some provision should be made, whereby no collector can be permitted to undertake a second year's collection until he shall produce satisfactory evidence to the county authorities, showing that he has fully accounted for and paid over the taxes of the previous year; and, also, that a collector may be chosen in case of failure of the regular officer to produce such evidence.

The present law concerning forfeited property is found not satisfactorily. In several of the counties, as I have been credibly informed, property owners have entered into combinations to avoid payment of taxes, and have prevented their property from being sold at tax sales from year to year, and now, in 1860, have, under the operation of the five year provision of the revenue law, defaulted the collection of taxes on their property. It seems necessary that some legislation should be had, in reference to a different disposition of forfeited property.

The Southern Bank of Illinois, at Belleville, and Clark's Exchange Bank at Springfield, have complied with the provisions of the act of 1857, and have withdrawn their securities. Their circulating notes are redeemed by A. H. Ridgley & Co. Springfield. All the time allowed by law for the redemption of notes of the Bank of Belleville, Bank of Hutsonville, Hamilton County Bank and Rushville Bank, having expired, the balances of their asset is, in my hands, have been paid over to the receivers and stockholders of the respective banks in accordance with the law.

The time allowed for the presentation of the notes of the People's Bank, and Stock Security Bank, for the *pro rata* dividend declared thereon, has expired, leaving a balance of assets in my hands, arising from lost circulation, sufficient to enable me to declare a second dividend upon the former of six per cent., and upon the latter of seven and three-fourths per cent. This will pay the notes of the People's Bank at par, and those of Stock Security Bank at ninety-six cents to the dollar.

During the past two years the circulation of the banks of the State has largely increased, owing partially to the advancing business necessities of the State, but principally to the fact that its known character for security, has obtained for it a much wider circulation in the adjoining States, than it has heretofore had. And I am satisfied that a rigid execution of our banking laws, together with a few slight amendments, is all that is necessary to make it acceptable to our people.

The immense amount of books, papers, vouchers, &c., &c., pertaining to an office like this, where all the revenue and banking business of the State is transacted, requires and imperatively demands more room and facilities for the proper transaction of its business, and it is earnestly urged upon the General Assembly to make such provision as the pressing necessities of the case demand.

JESSE K. DUBOIS.

Affairs in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13, 1861.

Nothing of importance has transpired here to day.

ANXIETY IN CHARLESTON FOR THE CAPTURE OF FORT SUMTER, ETC.

The following is an extract of a letter from a reliable gentleman in Charleston to a friend in this city:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11, 1861.

The steamer Star of The West attempted on Wednesday night to come into our harbor to land Government troops, but she was driven back by our fortress at Morris Island, and so will any other that may make a similar attempt. We are in every way prepared to keep out any force that may attempt to come here for any such a purpose. There is but one feeling here—the sentiment is unanimous not to submit to the rule of the President that has been elected. It will not be done by South Carolina. This can be relied upon. She will suffer utter annihilation first. She can never be made to submit. It is utterly out of the question. Every man in the State is a soldier and will fight to death on this question. You have no idea of the feeling that exists here. *Major Anderson will be driven out of Fort Sumter if it costs ten thousand lives. This is a fixed fact, and in my opinion it will be done very soon. Every preparation is being made to do it.*

He is in a very strong fortification, and one that it is difficult to take, but it will be done by the force of numbers. There are 10,000 men now anxious to make the attempt, but the authorities want it done with the least possible loss of life, and are so preparing themselves. *It may be done before this reaches you.* It will be done forcibly, certainly, unless Major Anderson surrenders, and that I do not think he will do. He has but about one hundred men, and they are in a state of revolt. They are unwilling to fight in a war of this kind. Many of them have families in Charleston and Sullivan's Island, and it is reported they refused, on the morning that we drove back the Star of the West, to work the guns. Anderson did not fire a single gun on that morning, which, it is said, he would have done if he could have got his men to obey. He has now more than half his force in irons for refusing to obey him on that morning. This we learn from a deserter from his fort.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN A. DOUBLEDAY.

[From the Auburn Union.]

General Segoine has kindly permitted us to publish the following letter received by him on Saturday last, from Capt. Abner Doubleday, who is with Major Anderson at Fort Sumter. It speaks for itself.

FORT SUMTER, S. C., Jan. 6, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR—It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to see that our movements here have been approved by my former townsmen, and that the heart of New York still beats warm and true for the Union. We have been so long surrounded with trimmers and traitors, that I began to fear the love of the national flag was dying out in our country. You cannot imagine the annoyance of the South Carolinians on finding themselves forestalled in the possession of this important work. It is the key of the harbor, and in the very centre of their communications.

At Fort Moultrie everything had been prepared for a desperate stand; but we could have done little against the powerful batteries of this fort, which would have been turned against us in addition to an army of at least 10,000 men, who would have assailed us on the land side. Our own lives were of little consequence, but our defeat would have involved the loss of this harbor to the United States, a loss that would have been irreparable. This State still continues her aggressive actions. The Charlestonians are surrounding us with batteries on every point of land in the vicinity, and are arming them with guns from forts they have seized. This is done with the hope of preventing any vessel from coming to our assistance, and also with a view to force us ultimately to surrender from a lack of supplies. In this I think they will be disappointed, for there is no such word as surrender in Major Anderson's composition. The war garrison of this fort is six hundred men. We have about seventy; but should they attack us, I hope the country at large will have no reason to find fault with our defence.

One of our boats and some of our men have been captured. The lights in the harbor have been put out, the buoys taken up, all communication has been cut off except such as the Governor chooses to authorize, and yet we hesitate to fire upon them. Major Anderson still hopes that wiser counsels may prevail upon them, and that something may occur to prevent the impending strife. May God grant it; but if war must come, let the people rise in their might and maintain the integrity of the Union. The cause will carry the hearts of thousands with it, even in the slave States themselves. I shall probably not soon have an opportunity to send another letter to any person North. I must close abruptly, as the gentleman is about leaving who will take this. Yours very truly,

A. DOUBLEDAY, Capt. U. S. A.

Major General J. SEGOINE.

Resolutions of the Democratic State Convention, at Springfield, January 16, 1861.

WHEREAS, we believe our Federal Union is in danger of revolutionary disruption by the withdrawal of a portion of the States: and

WHEREAS, we believe the Union to be of a priceless value, and not to be preserved by military force, but by the restoration of fraternal feeling among the States; and

WHEREAS, the present perilous state of the country has been produced by sectional agitation in relation to the institution of slavery, thus creating discord and enmity between the different sections, which has been aggravated by the election of a sectional President—therefore,

Resolved, By the Democracy of Illinois, in convention assembled:

1. That we are warmly attached to the Federal Union. That we do not recognize in the diversity of our institutions any cause of conflict between different States, but, on the contrary, we deem the qualities of climate, soil, productions, domestic institutions, industry and modes of thought, throughout our widely extended territory, grounds of a more lasting and perfect union; that we regard its dissolution as eminently disastrous to all our interests, and dangerous to civil and religious liberty.

2. That it is the promptings of patriotism, and the dictate of wisdom, to make an earnest effort to save the Union by conciliation and concession; and therefore, in the spirit of compromise, we are willing to accept the amendments to the Constitution, proposed in the United States Senate by Senator Douglas, or those proposed by Senator Crittenden, or the "border State proposition," or any other plan of conciliation and compromise which has been, or may be offered, by which harmony may be restored between the people of the different sections of the country, and the Union perpetuated.

3. That we deny the constitutional right of any State, or any portion of the people thereof, to secede from the Union, and that we are equally opposed to nullification at the North, and secession at the South, as violative of the Constitution of the United States.

4. That, in the opinion of this Convention, the employment of force to coerce submission of the seceding States, will inevitably plunge the country into civil war, and entirely extinguish all hope of a settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the country. We therefore earnestly entreat, as well the federal government as the seceding States, to withhold and stay the arm of military power, and on no pretext whatever to bring on the nation the horrors of civil war, until the people themselves can take such action as our troubles demand.

5. That we recognize the power and duty of the federal government to protect the property of the United States. And we recognize and declare the duty and power of the federal government, through the civil authorities within the jurisdiction of the States, to enforce all laws passed in pursuance of the Constitution; but we distinctly deny that the federal government has any constitutional power to call out the military to execute those laws within the limits and jurisdiction of any State, except in aid of the civil authorities.

6. That no political organization deserves the confidence of the American people whose leaders and members, preferring party to country, and the unity of their party organization to the union of the States, will rush madly into civil war, fraternal strife and disunion, in preference to a fair and honorable compromise, founded upon such mutual concession as are consistent with the rights of all the States, and may be essential to the existence of the Federal Union.

7. That it is the duty of the Legislature of every State of this Union, which has passed laws to obstruct or embarrass the surrender of fugitive slaves, commonly called personal liberty laws, to repeal the same, and we rejoice to say that no such laws have ever been found upon the statutes of Illinois.

8. That we heartily respond to the noble and patriotic spirit manifested by the people of our sister States, Kentucky and Indiana, at their respective Conventions on the 8th of January, in their efforts to preserve the Union.

9. That we recommend that a Convention be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 22d day of February next, to take into consideration the present perilous state of our country, and recommend to the people to adopt such corrections as will be likely to produce peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling throughout the whole Union. That said Convention consist of one delegate from each Congressional district, and two at large from each of the thirty-three States of this Union.

10. That the president of this convention constitute a committee to correspond with our friends in the other States of the Union on the subject of the Louisville Convention hereby proposed, with authority to change the time and place of holding of that Convention.

11. That this Convention urgently request the present Legislature of this State, by joint resolution, to call upon Congress, in the mode provided by the federal Constitution, for a Convention of the States, to amend said Constitution; and farther urgently request the Legislatures of the several States to take steps to the end that with the least possible delay there may be a Convention of the States for the purpose aforesaid.

A Mississippi Paper Pronounces the Secession of that State Null and Void.

[From the Natchez Courier, Jan. 10.]

We presume that ere this reaches our readers' eyes, a majority of the Convention of ninety-nine gentlemen now assembled at Jackson, will have proclaimed Mississippi out of the Union. If it has been done irrespective of any vote of the people sanctioning it, it is worth only the paper upon which the ordinance has been written, unless the people, by sufferance and tacit consent hereafter, approve it. A peaceful revolution (and secession but claims to have that peaceful character), must have the assent of the people.

In the language of Quitman:

"The acts of the Convention will not be binding until they shall have been ratified by a vote of the people."

In the words of Wiley P. Harris:

"We hold it to be our duty to submit our action to the people of the State. * * * It is an universal rule—one never hitherto violated in the practice of any State in the Union—that such should be submitted to the people for their judgment. * * Hence the palpable necessity that their (the people's) opinion should be had before any supreme rule of action, any law, any great principle, should be imposed upon them."

The Constitution of the State is what we are sworn to obey. It prescribes the method of its own alteration. That method has not been followed, and yet the Constitution will be essentially altered. Unquestionably the people of the State can revolutionize. A majority of them can call a Convention to provide a new Constitution. But the question of "Convention or no Convention" has never been submitted to them. It is also possible that a Convention can be called by the Legislature without the assent of the people, though in our opinion a very questionable proceeding; but its acts, in that case, can be valid only when they have received the affirmative vote of the people. Of the 70,000 voters of Mississippi, not 45,000 voted for members of the Convention, and of these only a lean majority, or one falling far below the expectations of the disunion leaders, voted for immediate secession candidates. The present Convention has not the antecedent authorization of the people; and if it has undertaken to play the part of a dictatorial oligarch, without asking the people's approval of its actions, it will be cited by the advocates of Power hereafter, as another proof of how easily the people can be deprived of one of their "inalienable rights."

The Manufactures of New England.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of Jan. 12th, says:

In Lowell, which is the nucleus of our manufactures, the spindles are all running full time. The same is true in Lawrence, with but a single rumored exception, and this owing to a short supply of cotton. In the Lewiston settlement they are running on full time, and at Great Falls, and so on. A gentleman of this city informs us that he witnessed a contract made at Whitinsville for eight thousand dollars worth of cotton machinery, and this but a few days since.

The general apprehension through the country, if the feeling has not already lost this importance, grows entirely out of the political state of things. It is generally believed that if it culminates a crisis, and this crisis to be a separation of certain States from the central government, the disaster must be confined to the States thus separating, and the existing trade with those States. This trade has been comparatively decreasing in importance for the last ten years; it represents, with the exceptions named below, from five to seven per cent. of all our domestic manufactures.

Formerly they bought everything of us; now they import considerable direct, and manufacture considerable. Beside boots and shoes, they buy little else than cheap prints and linseys, (the latter they must buy of us,) and of prints there is no difference in favor of the English. It is safe, therefore, to assert that for seven-eighths of the products of our New England manufacture we look elsewhere than to the South for a market. Then why should our manufacturers apprehend anything, when the North and West are full of money, when the China trade is so prosperous, when there is an increasing prospect of trade with Mexico, and even with Japan?

Fort Pickens and the Sloop of War Macedonian.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.

The Macedonian, which sailed under sealed orders, has gone to the rescue of the forts at Pensacola, though it is feared it will be too late, in consequence of the rush of volunteers from Alabama and elsewhere, who are engaged in the secession scheme.

The command at Fort Pickens, which is still in possession of the Government, Gen. Scott thinks may be able to hold out until relief is obtained. The other two forts are in possession of the revolutionists. There are no troops at Tortugas. Capt. Meigs and a few laborers are in charge. He asked Mr. Floyd for protection some time ago, but none was sent, and the President was deceived with a false representation from the War Department that the fortification had not sufficiently progressed to require troops. This was a part of the system of deception practiced by Mr. Floyd. A company was recently ordered there from Boston, and it is hoped reached it before the intended descent of the Floridans was made. Senator Mallory lately obtained from the proper bureau a detailed statement of the condition of this work, without the object for which it was intended being suspected at the time.

Gov. Ellis of North Carolina has written to the President informing him that the forts which were recently captured without authority will be promptly restored to the custody of the Government, accompanied by a becoming expression of his condemnation of the lawless act. This conduct stands out in marked contrast with the revolutionary proceedings elsewhere.

TREASON IN MARYLAND.

The Railroad Tracks to be Torn Up—The Senate to be Dispersed—Assassinations!

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11 1861.

The atmosphere is loaded with the wildest kind of rumors as to the purposes of the rebels. After a careful sifting I am disposed to think that the following notions are actually entertained, and I wish to draw public attention thereto, in order that people may be prepared for emergencies.

The rebels are moving heaven and earth, or think they are, to overturn the Government of Maryland, by means of a self-constituted Convention, which shall seize upon the Sovereignty of the people. There is now sitting in this city a nest of conspirators for that purpose. They propose to ignore the Governor, and to hold a Convention without authority of law. The plan is to have a voluntary election, at which none but the revolutionists will vote. I am prepared to see this thing done, and I do not see how it can be prevented. *The only antidote is for the friends of the Union to hold a similar election and assemble a similar Convention.*

A public man of some standing, and belonging to the Revolutionary party, openly declared to-day that Mr. Lincoln would not be permitted to pass through Maryland on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, and that he never would be inaugurated in Washington! One of the plans to keep him from passing over our territory, is to tear up the rails of the three principal lines of communication leading into Baltimore from the West and the North. It is due to the public and themselves, that the Presidents and Directors of these roads should forthwith establish extra watches upon the whole route within this State, and prevent any such movement. If the Legislature ever should get together, they design to prevent the transportation of any passengers at all over Maryland territory until after the 4th of March; and, what is more, it is their declared purpose to seize upon the Capitol, in conjunction with Virginia. They will do more. They will assemble a Convention that will vote us out of the Union in double-quick time; and, if the Capitol can be seized, the Revolutionists intend to declare themselves the United States, and proceed to invite the Free States into a new Confederacy, with such changes in the present Constitution as Mr. Breckinridge asks for! In other words, they will insist on devoting all future territory acquired under the new regime in the direction of Mexico, to everlasting slavery.

An effort is to be made to break up the Senate, when it shall proceed to count the votes on the first Wednesday in February. This movement does not seem to be abandoned. If it is, then the City of Washington is to be seized on or about the 22d or 25th of February, or somewhere about that time. The arrangements for defence made by Gen. Scott and the city authorities are the only means of arresting this design, but much will depend upon the convening of the Maryland Legislature. Even then, if Gov. Hicks holds out, the more violent of the Legislature propose to meet without his call, while others are for the self-constituted Revolutionary Convention doing everything, in conjunction with that of Virginia. Nothing can nullify the acts of such a Convention but the prompt assembling of a so-called Union one, as I have already intimated.

The grand Union meeting last night was a triumphant success, and Reverdy Johnson's great forensic speech against the constitutional right of secession, and the heresy of this Union being a mere compact of sovereign States, may serve to arrest the tide of rebellion in Maryland. If the Federal Government would only act as promptly as the rebels do, a counter current would speedily sweep the traitors into oblivion; but while South Carolina is permitted, to defy the Federal power, it is difficult to prevent the spreading of the infection. Let Major Anderson strike but a blow in vindication of the Federal sovereignty, and instantly you will see the border slave States rally to the side of the Colossus. Let Gen. Scott be made Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and a similar result will follow. We all feel and know, here, that had Major Anderson made good his threat to Gov. Pickens, without referring the question to his Government, all would now be well. People would have seen that we have, indeed, a Government worthy the name of one. The attempts at disturbing the Union meeting last night were crushed out instanter.

In certain quarters there is a statement afloat that five Alabamians intend to impose themselves upon Mr. Lincoln's suite as Republicans, and design to accompany him on his way to Washington for sinister purposes. Whether there be any truth in this or not, a word to wise will be enough. Knowing the prejudices against the President elect, among the ignorant, engendered and fanned into fury by the Toombses and men of their ilk, it becomes the friends of the President elect to be prudent, at least. As for the President himself, he is the honored choice of thirty millions of people, and he rests secure in their protection, even though a portion of them may be alienated from him by misrepresentation, but his history shows he is a man to go just where his duty calls him, regardless of consequences. The nation will find him a second Jackson within an hour after he gets into the White House.

The Southern Forts.

There are no forts at the South, whose occupation is absolutely indispensable to carrying out the policy which is likely to be adopted toward the seceding States in the enforcement of the revenue laws. Of course it would be better to have them all, as we should have had them! but for the treason of the late Secretary of War and his fellow conspirators; but the business can be done without them. A single ship-of-war at each principal Southern port, say New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and perhaps two or three others, is ample to ensure the collection of the revenue at each, or if that be resisted, to close the ports. The blockade would be outside the range of the guns of the forts, and in no wise impeded by them.

At the mouth of the Mississippi the forts are inland, leaving good anchorage even within the river. Key West is known to be fully guarded, and the Tortugas, if surprised before the arrival of the force sent thither, which is not probable, can be held by the filibusters but a short time. A single ship of war would soon starve them out. These two positions afford an ample base for all needed operations in the Gulf. Everything has been done at Pensacola that was expected. Notwithstanding all the telegraphic messages and all the mail letters to the commander at that station were intercepted by the traitors, the special messenger sent down arrived in season to prevent a surprise, and to concentrate the forces at the station at Fort Pickens, which commands the harbor and Navy Yard, and which can be re-inforced without difficulty, as no obstacles can be interposed. From these important points on the Florida coast, the stars and stripes will never come down, until the naval power of the United States be sunk in the ocean, and its glory be forever departed. The maritime power of the Free States is unconquerable, and the old flag, in their hands, is doomed to no reverses and to no dishonor. Under its triumphant folds the ancient motto of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights" has been borne over the whole earth, and, by the blessing of God, it shall be triumphantly borne still, for generations and for long centuries yet to come. A mighty people will bear it on high, over the land, and expanded and expanding empire will enjoy its protection long after African Slavery on this continent shall have rotted and been forgotten.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Forts in Possession of the Rebels.

The forts known to be already in the possession of the secessionists are Fort Pulaski, Savannah, 150 guns, cost $923,859; Fort Jackson, 14 guns, $125,000; Forts Moultrie and Pinckney at Charleston, 79 guns, $119,110; Forts Macon and Caswell, North Carolina, the first 61 guns, $460,000, the other 87 guns, $571,221; Fort Morgan, Mobile, 132 guns, $1,212,556; Fort Gaine, Mobile, 89 guns, $20,000; Fort St. Philip, Louisiana, 124 guns, $208,734; Fort Jackson, 150 guns, $817,608; Fort Pike, 49 guns, $472,001. The whole number of guns, 935; cost of forts and repairs $4,925,089; cost of armament $777,288; total $5,702,337.

WESTERN MATTERS.

Rev. Isaac H. Kalloch, of Leavenworth, Kansas, is at Washington connected with the establishment of a Baptist College in Kansas, he being its general agent. He is negotiating a treaty for twenty thousand acres of land belonging to the Ottawa Indians, a delegation from whom is at the Capital with him. His business meets the approval of the Government, and is likely to be successfully concluded.

ACTION OF THE SECOND REGIMENT OF V. U. MICHIGAN M.—The Board of Officers of the Second Regiment of Volunteer Uniformed Michigan Militia met at the National Hotel on Saturday evening. After the election of Col. McConnell and Maj. Champlin, as members of the Board, on motion of Surgeon Bliss, it was

Resolved, That, in view of the imminent threatened danger to our Union by the organized treasonable demonstrations in our Union, Col. Mc Connell be requested to recommend the commandants of the several companies comprising his regiment semi-weekly drills, for the promotion of more perfect military discipline, and the enlistment of members.

On motion of Capt. Judd, the following preamble and resolutions, drawn by Quartermaster Collins, were adopted:

Whereas, The contingency is likely to occur of a call, by the President of the United States, upon the Governor of the State of Michigan for her quota of military force to meet the existing and anticipated national emergencies; and,

Whereas, In such cases it will be the duty of the Governor to call upon the militia of the State for the service, now, therefore,

Resolved, That the Second Regiment of the Volunteer Uniformed Militia of the said State do hereby tender to said Governor their services under said call.

Resolved, further, That, by virtue of this tender, and in accordance with the wishes of this Board, and the sympathies of the entire corps under their command, they ask of said Commander-in-Chief preferences in any call he may deem it his duty to make, holding themselves under this prompt tender, entitled to "the right of the column" in any organization of the said State, if summoned to the field.—*Grand Rapids Enquirer, Jan. 15.*

AN ARMY OF GOVERNORS.—Within the short space of three months, Indiana has had no less than four Governors. Governor Willard died in October last, and his place was filled by Lieut. Gov. Hammond. On the 14th inst, Gov. Lane was inaugurated at the instigation of the people. Two days afterwards he was elected United States Senator and gave way to Lieut. Gov. Morton. Such an occurrence as four Governors legally and constitutionally entering and leaving their office within three months was never before known in this country, we believe.

NOVEL WAY TO DETECT A MURDERER.—We have published the details of the murder of William Hanna and wife in Putnam county, Ind., and also stated yesterday that a man named William Allen had been arrested for the murder. The murderer had left a piece of paper in the hands of the murdered people, on which he had written, "ketch me if you kin." This was picked up and preserved, and suspicion resting on Allen, he was induced or compelled to write the same words in the presence of others, who, to carry out the designs of the detectives, wrote on separate pieces of paper the words on the sheet picked up in Mr. Hanna's hand. Allen's chirography and orthography were identical with the manuscript in the possession of the detectives. "Kin," and "ketch," were written just as they were on the piece of paper found where the murder was committed. The evidence against Allen was sufficiently strong to warrant his arrest and confinement for trial.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—On Sunday afternoon last, Miss Julia Ann Stull, daughter of Mr Henry Stull, residing at South Bend, Indiana, committed suicide at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. M. Studebaker, under the following circumstances, as given by the South Bend *Register:*

On Sunday, Mr. Studebaker and his wife left to go on a visit into the country and requested her to go with them, but she declined, saying she preferred remaining at home to read. They returned about dusk and found every door of the house locked or fastened on the inside, with the curtains to every window down and appearances of the house indicated that the house had been deserted for some hours. After being at home a short time Mrs. Studebaker lit a candle and went into the cellar for some purpose, and, on descending the stairs, met, directly in front of her and almost in contact with her, the inexpressibly shocking and appalling sight of the dead body of her sister hanging suspended by the neck. She had taken two towels, twisted them, placed one around her neck and tying the ends together with a small cord, not forming a slipping noose, then tying one end of the other towel to the bridging between the joists overhead, and tying the other end to the one around her neck, and then she apprrently swung herself off from one of the steps of the stairs. The motive that prympted her to commit the rash act is shrouded in impenetrable mystery. Not the least clue has yet been discovered that even suggests an explanation. She was surrounded by a large circle of kind and affectionate relatives, all well off, and all of the highest respectability. She was herself of a kind, mild and rather retiring disposition, and has always sustained a character above suspicion or reproach. It is not known that she had the least cause for sorrow; she never manifested any, and no young lady in town apparently had a brighter or happier prospect before her than she. She has ever been a dutiful and affectionate daughter and sister; in the home and social circles she was an universal favorite, and was respected and admired by all who knew her. She was in apparent sound health, both in body and mind, and even when she was left by her sister and brother-in-law on the fatal day she seemed lively and cheerful.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT
Sale of our Entire Stock
Of Winter Goods,
Will commence MONDAY, January 14th, 1861. Look for extraordinary bargains. W. M. ROSS & CO.,
ja12-d358-1m No. 167 and 169 Lake street.

SENSIBLE!
Those Hand Knit
WORSTED GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE
And the Holidays.
Manufactured and sold by
ADDISON GRAVES,
78..........Lake Street..........78.

STANTON'S,
No. 48 - - - - Clark Street. - - - - No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
FAMILY GROCERIES
UNEXCELLED IN
QUALITY AND VARIETY.
SOLE AGENT FOR
Amelung's Celebrated Boneless
HAMS,
Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor.
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
IN CANS,
SWEET CORN,
GREEN PEAS,
MUSHROOMS,
RASPBERRIES,
PINE APPLES,
TOMATOES,
LIMA BEANS,
FRESH PEACHES,
STRAWBERRIES,
OLIVES.
FISH, IN CANS.
FRESH SALMON,
TURTLE SOUP,
LOBSTER,
HERRING.
[oc1'60-1y2dp]

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STATIONERS,
No. 122 Lake Street.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Blank Book Manufacturers
—AND—
BOOK BINDERS.
NO. 122 LAKE STREET.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,
No. 122.......Lake Street.......No. 122
au3 CHICAGO, ILL.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS.
STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET,
Have determined to close out their stock of Winter Goods, and in conformance therewith they offer for the
NEXT SIXTY DAYS,
THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS
At Prices Actually
LESS THAN PRIME COST.
As the following prices show:

Best Pacific and Manchester De Laines	12½c
Heavy Great Falls Brown Cottons	7 c
" " Bleached Cottons	6¾c
Good De Beges	6¾c
Fast Color Duchess and Union Prints	8 c
Goods Prints	6¼c
Heavy Mackinaw Blankets	$3.00
Hoop Skirts, from	$00.15 to 1.00
Rich Paris Cloaks	3.00 to 15.00
Heavy Blanket Shawls	2.00
Heavy 6-4 Beaver Cloths	2.00

Together with all other goods in like proportion.
Call soon as the rush is great and the goods are "Walking-off." ja10-d348-2w

HOW THEY SAVE THEIR
FUNDS OUT WEST!!
THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.
$300,000.
MILWAUKEE, January 1st, 1861.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago.
Gents:—I have succeeded in removing from the ruins the City Safe. It was in the fifth story, and fell a distance of fifty feet, and remained in the fire forty-two hours. One of the castors and plates were melted off, also the knobs. From the appearance of the safe, if it had been any other but Herring's, I should have said the contents were used up. A great deal of interest was manifested by every one to see it opened, and various opinions expressed as to the safety of its contents. One individual offered to bet ten [illegible] if any water had run inside of it that it had formed ice. Another said, Herring's were good, but no safe could stand that fall and fire. It contained a large amount of orders, notes, bonds, mortgages, assessment rolls, &c., valued at over $300,000. Everything was just as good order as when put in, except a slight discoloration by steam.
Yours truly, LANSING BONNELL.
MORE MONEY SAVED IN THE MILWAUKIE FIRE.
LETTER NO. 2.
MILWAUKEE, January 2d, 1861.
Messrs. HERRING & Co, Chicago.
Gents:—I took from the ruins of the late fire another Herring's Safe yesterday. This safe was in the ruins sixty hours; and to give you an idea of the fire through which it passed it is only necessary to say that the knobs, plates and castors of the safe were melted off. Pieces of iron window caps, gas pipes, letter presses and stoves, lay where the Safe did and were melted into one mass. It having fallen from the third story and was bedded so far under the brick that we could not [illegible] upon its locality until yesterday, or else it would have been sooner removed from the ruins. It belonged to the Superintendent of Public Schools, and contained a very great amount of valuable papers, records and $550 in money. The contents were all right, not even a smell of fire from them.
Yours truly, LANSING BONNELL.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, though so often tested, NEVER FAIL to save their contents. Only Depot in the West is at 40 State street.
de11-6-1y2dp HERRING & CO.

TO PASSENGERS GOING
EAST.
TAKE NOTICE.
Fare Reduced.
On and after January 15th, 1861, and until further notice the fare from Chicago to Cleveland will be only $8.00. Tickets at these rates (good for three days) can be procured ONLY at the Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, No. 55 Dearborn street, and at the Depot. Through fare from Cleveland to New York is only $14, and to Boston, Philadelphia, and all points East, in like proportion.
Chicago, Jan. 15th, 1861. GEO. M. GRAY, Agent.
ja15-d371w

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand hupon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing COSTIVENESS.

For LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste

RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

mh23-d&wly

Special Notices.

How to do it!—If you wish a fine head of Hair, use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best and most popular preparation ever made. Its immense sale proves its excellence. It removes all Dandruff, heals prevents the Hair from falling out, restores and preserves it, and is delightfully perfumed. Sold everywhere. ja11-1m

Cincinnati, Hamilton County, State of Ohio.—Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came John Lee, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he had been suffering with Chronic Diarrhœa for the past twenty-two years, and had consulted, and received prescriptions for his case from all the principal physicians in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but all to no effect, as he has received no relief. At last he was reduced to a mere skeleton, without even the hope of ever finding relief; but, by the advice of a friend, was induced to try HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and, to his utter surprise, found relief from the first trial; and in less than two months, found himself perfectly cured of his complaint, and is daily recovering his strength of body, and increasing in flesh; and cheerfully gives this certificate, in the hope that others afflicted like himself may be benefited.
JOHN LEE.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, August 21, 1858.
C. F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace,
No. 44 Western st., Cincinnati, O.

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street. no27-d&w-4ly

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—This popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, Delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, SORE DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of Agues and FEVERS. Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
S. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent,
No. 70 State street, Chicago.
LANDON, Agent. ap17'60-dawly

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
If you are sick, and do not know what the matter is perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
Sold by all Druggists. oct6'60-1y

Music Stores.

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
H. M. HIGGINS,
(Successors to Higgins Brothers,)
117.....Randolph Street.....No. 117
Only place in the city where all kinds of Music and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Kingsbury Block.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

LARGEST WHOLESALE
HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings,
JULIUS BAUER,
South Clark Street, Chicago,
Dealer and Importer of Musical Instruments having connection with manufacturies in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, able to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals every article in their line,
AT LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
BAND AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc18-d260-1y]

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
Manufacturer and Dealer in Foreign and American Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and music for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Organ Music; Dance and Military Music. Piano Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps received instead of change). Catalogues of Music for Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras, price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month, in Nos, at $1.75 or $25 per annum; also the Monthly Nos., containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price [illegible] each number. The instrumental parts in these numbers are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR.
Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and twenty years of his professional life exclusively devoted to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. No charge made for an examination or opinion, nor required for unsuccessful services. DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago,) containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had on application, postage ten cents. Address, Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
South Clark Street,
Opposite the Court House.
Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired. Glasses inserted into old frames.

Plumbing.

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Gas, Steam Fitting
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PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
EVERY KIND OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE,
Supplied with tools and every article in the Gas and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding done to order.
Factory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Scales,

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & FORSYTH,
Manufacturing Company
SCALES,
BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
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Platform Scales!
HITCHCOCK,
Chicago.
Scales Repaired.

STANDARD SCALES,
DICKERSON,
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No Check received on [illegible]

Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE
WORKS.
YERBURY,
street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.
Dyers of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods, bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Work punctually attended to.
[ap27'60-1y]

Real Estate.

STOCK FARM
FOR SALE,
County, State of Illinois,
CONTAINING 394 ACRES,
the balance Rolling Prairie. A Stone House, two large Barns, six Cribs, Granary, Ice-house, and Out-buildings, Store Room and Men's Rooms, together with two Farms, all the Buildings in superior condition, lying on the road from Batavia, four miles from Chicago. The trains of the Chicago and Quincy Railroad pass in view of the Farm. The Stock, Hay and Grain, Household Furniture, may be purchased. The Farm is in a great variety of locations, richness of soil, [illegible] per acre, all cash down, for the property on three year's credit, address Box [illegible], Post Office, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOU

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'a 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped hinto the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hake 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand hupon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtile power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, IMPROVING THE APPETITE, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have *Prevented and Relieved* a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the Absence of any Disagreeable Taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

How to do it!—If you wish a fine head of Hair, use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best and most popular preparation ever made. Its immense sale proves its excellence. It removes all Dandruff, &c., prevents the Hair from falling out, restores and preserves it, and is delightfully perfumed. Sold everywhere. ja11-1m

Cincinnati, Hamilton County, State of Ohio.—Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came John Lee, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he had been suffering with Chronic Diarrhœa for the past twenty-two years, and had consulted, and received prescriptions for his case from all the principal physicians in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but all to no effect, as he has received no relief. At last he was reduced to a mere skeleton without even the hope of ever finding relief; but, by the advice of a friend, was induced to try HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and, to his utter surprise, found relief from the first trial; and in less than two months, found himself perfectly cured of his complaint, and is daily recovering his strength of body, and increasing in flesh; and cheerfully gives this certificate, in the hope that others afflicted like himself may be benefited.
JOHN LEE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, August 21, 1858.
C. F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace,
No. 44 Western st., Cincinnati, O.
de3-tw

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any. In all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparitive ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street. no27'60-eow-dly

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, Delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
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F. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-dawly

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
edy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
edy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
edy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th.
edy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
edy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
edy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
edy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg
edy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
edy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
edy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
edy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
edy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
edy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
edy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
edy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

If you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists. oc5'60-1y

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CHICAGO.
. M. HIGGINS,
(Successors to Higgins Brothers,)
. 117....Randolph Street....No. 117

ly place in the city where all kinds of Music Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Kingsbury Block. from the country promptly attended to.

RGEST WHOLESALE
HOUSE IN
al Instruments and Strings,
JULIUS BAUER,
South Clark Street, Chicago,

rter and Importer of Musical Instruments connection with manufacturing Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris Dealers, Bands and Individuals article in this line,
LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

UBS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
ULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc6d260-1y]

WORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.

and Dealer in Foreign and American Music and Musical Merchandise. Songs and for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Organ Music; Dance and Military Music, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps of change). Catalogues of Music Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras of Brass Instruments sent on application. "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication, is issued on the 15th of each month at $1.50 per annum; also the containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price The instrumental parts in these separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

AND EAR.—
R. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
E AND EAR.

Blindness, and all defects of sight and C. is a regularly educated physician, and twenty years of his professional life the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. charge made for an examination or opinion, required for unsuccessful services. ELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago) containing references, testimonials, etc., to on application, postage ten cents. Address dolph street, Chicago. se29'60-1y

IS MAUSS,
RACTICAL OPTICIAN,
South Clark Street ... 79
Opposite the Court House.
Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, COPES, TELESCOPES, instruments, etc., etc., constantly on kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, glasses inserted into old frames. ja9

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. McFARLANE'S
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—AND—
ING ESTABLISHMENT.
a Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
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ICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
INDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE:
with tools and every article in the and Plumbing Business; Re-Gilding to order.
167 and 169 East Washington street.

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Manufacturing Company
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CHCOCK,
et, Chicago.
Repaired.

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YORK STEAM DYE
WORKS
. YERBURY,
street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.
all kinds of Silk and Woolen Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. work punctually attended to.
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FOR SALE,
unty, State of Illinois,
INING 304 ACRES,

the balance Rolling Prairie. A Frame House, two large Barns, six Crib, Granary, Ice-house, and Out Store House, and Men's Boarding two Farms, all the Buildings superior condition, lying on the miles from Danville, four miles from [illegible] & Quincy Railroad. The trains of the in sight. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, Household Property [illegible] Farm may be purchased [illegible]

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INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING.—Mechanical, Architectural and Topographical Drawing taught by PROF. C. W. THEO. KRAUSCH, Graduate of the Polytechnical Institute of Dresden, and of Mining Academy of Freyberg, Saxony. Office No. 114 Dearborn street, Room 14. Office hours 11 to 12 A. M. ja18x1m

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY
AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Spring Term in this Institution, conducted by Rev. C. Dickinson, D. D., and Daughters, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of February. It has pleasant and genteel accommodations for Boarding Scholars, a careful supervision, and the best advantages in all respects for an accomplished female education.

Circulars, containing Terms, Course of Study, References, &c., may be had on application by mail or otherwise.

Lake Forest, Jan. 9th, 1861. ja9 d842-1m

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At Ten Per Cent.
From one to five years, in sums to suit, on First-Class Securities in the city or country. Business Paper wanted at 55 Clark street. B. F. DOWNING & CO.

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NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO.,
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WANTED.—R. K. SWIFT,
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CERTIFICATES WANTED.
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CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
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On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.
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No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs.
Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment.
Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.
EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side.
Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.
Credits given on New York and Boston.
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CHARLES B. WAITE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
128 Clark Street, Chicago.
Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois. de1-ly

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80,
GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. je19'60-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. mh27-58-1y

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER,
30 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. R. K. STONE.
Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. oc1'60-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do, 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink, all of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
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I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 128 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 2882 my25-d401-1y

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK
Transportation Line.
A. WARREN & CO.,
General Freighters to the Mines,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street.
A. WARREN & CO.,
au29'60-1y St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 188 Lake st. au7-ly

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.
This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing J. B. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States, Office 134 Lake street, Post Office box 4,355, Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices. ly7'60-1y

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!
40 CENTS PER CAN.
We are now selling A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per Can, in any quantity. Five Cents extra will be charged where bills are charged on single cans. Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention. [de29x1m
H. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer, 119 Randolph st.

STEVENS & WEBBER.
OYSTERS,
FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY.
108 - Randolph Street - 108
Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. oc29d213-6m

L. B. PLATT & CO.,
OYSTERS
FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY.
65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65
Orders from the country promptly attended to. [fe18

THE ONLY PREPARATION
THAT HAS
STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,
And grows more and more popular every day.
READ THE FOLLOWING:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.
PROF. WOOD:—Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."
Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.
PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.
Very respectfully yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
WHOLESALE AGENTS, CHICAGO:—J. D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith, Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and [illegible]. se8-dly-eow

Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Chicago Post Office from JAN. 6, to JAN. 12, 1861, inclusive:

LADIES' LIST.

A

Allerton S W mrs
Andrews Wm H mrs
Anderson Henry C mrs
Anderson Mandy mrs
Andrews Ann mrs
Arnold Cyrus T mrs 2
Aspell Mary L mrs
Ash Abbie M A
Austin M Sophia mrs
Armstrong Cath'e K mrs 2
Austin Sarah E miss
Arthur Sarah B miss

B

Bacon Frances mrs
Bailey Blanch mrs
Balkcom Elijah mrs
Bainbridge Selina mrs
Bailey Eliza mrs
Barnet G mrs
Baxter miss
Barton Rebecca mrs
Barlow Mary miss
Barnes A C mrs
Barrington W L mrs
Barlow Mary A mrs
Benton Sarah A miss
Beers Charles mrs
Bennett Eliza S mrs
Bean Mary J mrs
Behen Mary
Beattie Sarah mrs
Bills Caroline mrs
Bloks Catherine miss
Bird Mathilda mrs
Bloss Clementine miss
Bidwell Susannah mrs
Blackburn Ann M mrs
Blommett Mary miss
Blow mrs
Blonieger Elizabeth miss
Bonton Sherman mrs
Boulger Eliza mrs
Bogert Kate miss 2
Brooks Jenny miss
Braley Kate miss
Breckinridge W mrs
Bradley Margret miss
Brady Margret miss
Britt Ann miss
Brennan Ann miss
Brusie Susan E miss
Bunker Wm mrs
Bush M A mrs
Buchanan Jessy mrs
Brown Julia miss
Brown Sarah A mrs
Brown Hattie miss
Brown Harriett N miss
Brown Emily A
Byrne Catherine O miss

C

Calhoun Pamelia C mrs
Carpenter Eliza S miss
Carrol Catherine miss
Chambers Frank mrs
Childs Emma B mrs
Clapp C W mrs
Clark Orrin R mrs
Clifford J mrs
Clark Ann mrs
Clancy Jane miss
Coakley Calter miss
Connelly Adelia J
Conway Ann
Comstock Ellen mrs
Combs I M miss
Connell Hanna miss
Cope Marthea
Comey Charlott C miss
Castelo Margrit
Cronin Margret miss
Cronin Mary

D

Darrow Mary A mrs
Davis Clarie mrs
Davies Nannie M mrs
Davis M E mrs
Dalton Marianne mrs
Dacy Nancy miss
Darrow E miss
Darby Emiley A mrs
Dixon Margret miss
Dill C mrs
Dell M M mrs
Dimock Mary Ann mrs
Dean Algy
Divit Ann miss
Douglass Lydia J miss
Down Henry mrs
Dowling Thomas mrs
Doggett E S miss
Donegan Ellen miss
Dral Mary L miss
Doherty Johana mrs
Dutton Maria miss
Dunhousen Theodora mrs
Dunn Sarah A miss

E

Edmonds Martha C mrs
Edwards O mrs
Easton Mary F miss
Edwards Elizabeth mrs
Edmonds Naomie mrs
Edwards Elizabeth D mrs
Eggelston Fannie mrs
Edmonds mrs
Ellis Mary miss

F

Farwell M Loluise miss
Feeny Lizzie miss
Fairman D B mrs
Farlon Ann miss
Farwell Henry mrs
Fay Rose miss
Fitzgerald Hanoria
Flanegan Margaret miss 2
Fitch Bridget miss
Fowler Sarah mrs
Foss John mrs
Foster Sophie E miss
Fordham Susan mrs
FurlongCaplain John mrs
Fulter Silva J mrs
Fuller Geo W mrs
Frink Jno mrs
Franklin C M mrs

G

Gray Hattie
Gridley Mary N mrs
Gray Phebe M mrs
Gray mrs

H

Hale F R mrs
Hamilton Mary Jane miss
Hart Margarett mrs
Harkins Bridget mrs
Hand Kate miss
Harman Ann mrs
Hartmen Ellie mrs
Harvey Almira mrs
Hart Angle mrs
Hastings Calista miss
Heifield William mrs
Heywood Kate miss
Heron Kate M mrs
Henshaw Mary P miss
Hermans Thomas mrs
Heath Rebecca P mrs
Heron —— miss
Heagy Jennie miss
Heald Marion miss
Hepburn O L mrs
Heacock Kate M mrs
Henshaw Mary P miss
Hickman Lucy miss
Hitchcock Eliza M miss
Hill Rebecca miss
Honore H H mrs
Houghteling M E mrs
Howland Sarah J miss
Hollister Lucy mrs
Hogle Eliza mrs
Hodges Eliza Jane mrs
Hosmer Ann P
Hyndshaw Sarah S miss
Hunt E P miss

I

Irvin —— mrs
Ingham M mrs

J

Jewett Nellie R mrs
Jagger Hattie miss
Jacobus Carrie E miss
Jackson Geo mrs
Jacobus Oscar mrs
Judd Clara miss
Jordon Julia miss
Joslin J M mrs
Johnson Joanna miss
Johnson Sidney mrs
Johnston mary miss

K

Kennedy Catherine mrs
Keeler Ella miss
Kincade Margaret
Knox Mary T miss
Knisely Mary mrs
Kittridge Tyler mrs
Kniffin Emma K miss
Kline Pauline miss
Kitt Emma M mrs
Kimball Charles mrs

L

Lathrop Leonora L mrs
Lawless Hannora miss
Lancaster Regin mrs
Leo —— mrs
Lee Harriett A mrs
Light Matilda A mrs
Lester J H mrs
Lingjesde Johanna L miss
Lorden Ellen miss
Long Mary
Lonergan Kate miss
Laskell Henry mrs
Lyons Josephine miss

M

Mansell Hannah
Maugan Mary mrs
Mann Mary mrs
Marshall R mrs
Maypole J J mrs
Maynard Almira mrs
Mahew Cattarine mrs
Martin L J mrs
Martina Alice mrs 2
McCudden Robert mrs
McCann Jemima mrs
McCann jr Francis mrs
McCarthy John mrs
McCarthy J M mrs
McClerrin Annie mrs
McDonald Adelia S miss
McEntee Mary miss
McElwain Geo mrs
EcEntee Mary miss
McDonald mrs
McGrath Thomas mrs,
McGinley Mary mrs
McGrath Mary M miss
McIntosh Mary miss
McIntire A mrs
McIntire Carrie miss
McKnabb Elizabeth miss
McMellon Julia B miss
McNoughton Cass mrs
McQueen mrs
McNish Marian miss
McSweeney Mary mrs
McMahon Eliza miss
Messmore Amelia S
Meadland Geo mrs
Merrill Philomela mrs 2
Miller Alanson mrs
Milligan W F mrs
Miller Luis mrs
Middendorf Anna miss
Midler S M mrs
Mills Abbie mrs
Minton Anna
Moore Mary Ann mrs
Montgomery J A mrs
Moore Mary miss
Murphy Eliza miss
Malloy Mary
Murphy Mary miss
Mudd Celestia R mrs
Murphy Maggie miss
Murphy John mrs
Murphy Mary miss
Moore L A mrs
Moore Sarah mrs
Moore M A miss
Moris Hattie miss
Morehead Nan miss
Mowry M G mrs
Morthen Garey miss
Morris M J miss

N

Noah Henrietta C mrs
Nevin Mattie M miss
Nevin Ann Jane mrs
Nash Fanny miss
Nash —— mrs
Nolen Catharina miss
Normoyle Mary A E mrs

O

O'Keefe Mary
O'Callaghan Julia miss
Owen Jane Mary
Orbton Catharine G miss
O'Donohoe Mary miss
O'Brien Mary mrs

P

Page Marian miss 2
Parker Emily mrs 2
Palm Cornelia miss
Parsons S A mrs
Parker Theodore T mrs
Pattison W J mrs
Pinney E L mrs
Pelo Mary Jane
Perry Julia mrs
Pilkington Lottie E miss
Perry Aurilia mrs
Phillips H W mrs
Peas Sarah miss
Pitts Martha M mrs
Perry Henry L mrs
Powell John mrs
Potter Emma miss
Porteros Alice A mrs
Pomeroy Angeline M mrs
Pond Carrie miss
Pollock S mrs
Potter Maria
Prouty Fannie miss
Prescott L L mrs
Pearson Mary mrs

Q

Quinn Mary miss

R

Rairdon M L miss
Ready Mary mrs
Redden Kate mrs
Reynolds Phebe miss
Reynolds Catharine miss
Richards Olive C miss 2
Ridgeway Rebecca A mrs
Roach mrs
Redlif Carrie mrs
Rounds C C mrs
Ross Isabella miss
Ryder Dorah C
Rowell A G mrs
Ryell Charlott miss
Rogers E R miss
Ryan Adelia mrs
Rogers Emily mrs
Roberts Jas R mrs
Reed Lizzie miss
Reed W T mrs

S

Samer Catherine mrs
Seymour Doct mrs
Sears John mrs
Scammers Mary mrs
Speedy Hannah miss
Shilling Jenny mrs
Shaw D E mrs
Sinnott Mary miss
Sloan Celia W mrs
Simpson Sarah mrs
Stanley Joseph mrs
Starrett Eliza mrs
Stebbins Mary Jane mrs
Stickney Ann F miss
Sweet M A miss
Sutherland Adeline B mrs
Smith Emma miss
Smith Mary A miss
Smith Lizzie miss
Smith Catherine D
Smith Martha miss
Smith Ann miss
Smith Hannah mrs
Smith Willard N mrs
Smith E K mrs
Smith Mary miss
Sullivan Mary mrs

T

Taylor S V mrs
Taylor Sarah A mrs
Tenbrook Sarah S mrs
Tegans Sarah mrs
Trowbridge Olive mrs
Tuttle H M mrs
Tuttle A miss
Tripp A L mrs
Twomey Hanora miss
Tuller A E mrs
Tomson Ann mrs
Thompson Mary mrs

U

Underdue Maria A mrs

V

Vore Rose miss
Varley Mary Ann mrs
Vanbuskin mrs

W

Watters Rebecca mrs
Warren Eliza E mrs
Ware Sarah J mrs
Ward Agnes S miss
Watkins E S mrs
Watson Clara mrs
Warren Nellie M miss
Warren Frank mrs
Webber N mrs
White Agnes miss
Winches Jane E mrs
Wood Mary O
Wood Miss
Woodruff Lodena mrs
Woodhull Ann mrs
Wells Mary E mrs
Walsh Mary miss
Wilson Mary M
Willis Jennie miss
Wilson Jos mrs
Wilson Jenny miss
Williams Mary mrs
Williams Mariah miss
Williams Eliza J miss
Williams Mary A mrs
Williams Edward mrs
Williams W H mrs
Wrendall G P mrs

Y

Young Elizabeth miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Allen, Copp & Nesbitt
Allie Adolph
Allen A B W
Alcott & Horton
Asler Chas D
Ayers C L
Arms Chas
Abbott Chas D
Allie David 2
Alterton S W
Aiken James
Arman John L
Allen Wm F
Anderson H C
Allen F H

B

Baldwin Alonzo M
Benedict B
Berry N Cooper
Baxter Albert F
Barnes, French & Way
Binninger A M
Barden Chas
Barton Peter
Babbitt Clinton
Barden Chas
Blair Chas P
Benson Peter
Baldwin D C
Biddle Wm M
Burnham & Field
Baylan Barney
Bryant & Watts
Brasley Orlando
Bourke Patrick
Boyer Chas
Brewster Chas F
Bull P P
Brown Chas
Brown Danl
Butland Edwd
Brackett Edwd
Brainard Ebenezer
Bowles Saml W
Bushnell Frank
Barlow Dr
Barnard D E
Baldwin D C
Bell Edward
Bergen Edward
Bender R W & Co 2
Barret Sam'l E
Baldwin S
Bertrand Solo'n
Barry Thos S
Bemis Thos K
Beshan T D
Blyth Thos
Bird Horace G
Bodie Abner
Bryan Sloan
Brownell F C
Burch T H
Burgess George
Burbank Tracey W
Botts Geo
Brooks T J
Briggs T G
Brayton Geo W
Brooks H
Buell Jas
Boole Jacob L
Braley Judd
Bohard John
Brange John
Blodgett H W
Baldwin Ike W
Barker J W
Bean J Q A 2
Blair J B
Barner Jacob
Baily John S
Bingham John N 2
Banner John
Bevan John
Bissell Josiah W
Blank W
Barron Walter
Beach W H 2
Burney Alex
Bostwick John G
Bun Joshua
Butler Julius
Butler John
Brown Joseph A
Brown John S Dr
Breen John H C
Bundgen John
Burt Wm
Burton Wm
Banner Wm H
Butler Wm
Butler Wm F
Brink Lewis
Bowe Mathias
Boice Mr

C

Clark Alex
Clark Oren dr
Clark Charlie
Chadwick C
Campbell Chris'r
Cairns David
Chapman Dennie capt
Clark E dr
Caslda Ruben
Clifford Edward
Clarke T
Clarke Thomas
Chapman G M
Cadwell G
Carr Herbert
Chapin H L
Casey J M
Clifford James
Casey J
Casey J R
Canaval James
Chamberlain J H
Carter Joshua B
Cogan John
Chipp John
Callaghen John
Cameron John
Clottee John
Camp Wm
Case Wm H
Clark L H 2
Clark Door M
Casey Wm M
Cox Alfred
Crocker, King & Peterson
Corcoran Patrick
Cooley Chas
Cook C F
Crollin Patrick
Creamer C A
Curtin Patrick
Coates E M
Conners Edw'd
Crowder B H
Cood Samuel
Collinson G
Cook G B
Coleman Geo M
Collins Timothy
Curber Thos
Coombs H M
Collins Hiram
Coykendall H
Cronkwright J
Country James R
Curn James
Cunlish James
Culuman John C
& co
Cochrin John
Curtis, John H
Crain John
Corrigan John
Curtis John
Cotteral Wm
Covert Wm
Cramer M A M
Curry Liew
Connell M capt
Crowley M
Crouse John & co

D

Davenport Oliver
Dunn E C
Doherty Bryan
Doyle Owen
Dole Capt
Dunning C A 2
Dresser Parker
Depuy M Capt
Dockstader Cronny
DeRoys David
Downing Daniel
Delahunty Edwd Revd 2
Doolittle E A
Durey Edwd
Day S A
Dillges E M 2
Dunlap Fred
Daniels Samuel
Darbee Thomas
Dene Geo W
Durand H D
Daniels H M 2
Duffy James H
Davis J C
DeLisle J M
Dequin James
Davis James
Duscher J H
Dalton J B
Drake James B
Donovan John
Dunn John
Davis John
Dunlap John F
Devereaux Wm
Ducey John
Dempster John Revd
Demsey John
Dean John
Doande W S
Davis M J
Decker Chas

E

Elder Alex
Eastman Newton
Ely C M
Eggleston Pat'k
Elms Daniel
Evarts E F
Euwall E
Egbert Rhinaldo
Emery Saml T
Emmit Saxon
Eddy F H
Egan Thomas B
Eggleston G W
Elsworth H P Dr
Ebeley J
Edwards Jere'h
Eberhart J Amand
Eddy John
Eden John
Erby John
Eiley John
Edson Milton

F

Franks Ball & Co
Frain & Hall
Forbes A P
Fish Archibald
Field B C
Forsyth Andrew
Fitzpatrick Patk
Ferry D A
Ferguson David
Fuller E O
Flynn Frank
Fruin Geo W
Fancher G S
Fitch Giles
Farnam George
Foster Geo
Farbank Garch
Flanagan Thos
Fuller Harvey B 2
Fitch H H
Fararger H
Fields J
Fletcher James & Co
Frazier James
Furney James
Fillibrown J B
Faulkner J M
Francis J W
Fitzgibbon J B
Furse John S
Fitzsimons John
Fraisor John
Fowler W S
Fanell Wm B
Fisker Lyman
Foster M A

G

Gloyd Byron V.
Gregory A
Goodhue B F
Gutman, Barnet & Co
Goodrich, Willard & Co
Gibbs & Brother
Gory Patrick
Geger Dan'l 2
Gorham D S
Gaylord E T
Grahen Edw
Goodison Edw
Grover Shelly
Gray Sullivan
Gillis T S
Gaskell Geo
Gaubert G W
Ganiere Geo
Green Henry R
Griffin J
Gilchrist Jas. M
Gilday James
Gushon J P
Gold I N
Gamble James
Galligher James
Griffith James S
Graham John
Greenhood Joseph
Graff John P 2
Galliew John L
Goldsmith Monroe
Goe L T

H

Hubbard & Robb
Hall A J
Hakes A R
Hall Charles
Hall Charles H 2
Henry Charles
Hamland Peter
Hays Patrick
Harric Clarence A
Haywood D
Hiemer Dan'l M
Herrick Elijah
Headstrom Evie
Hale Edward
Hermon R
Haven D S L
Halpin Thomas M
Hayes Thomas
Hardcastle Tho's
Hanly Tho's
Hall Geo
Harvey J W
Heafner James
Hall Ira
Hackman Jacob 2
Hesegan James
Hawes John
Hanson Joseph
Hamilton John G
Hayton John
Harington John
Hamlin John
Henderson Wm
Hall Wm
Herbert P
Harvey Wm
Havlin Wm
Hessing Washington
Hamilton Logan
Hartnell Lawrence
Harding L
Halfield M C
Hull O P dr.
Hudson A S dr.
Hinton & Moore
Hughes Peter
Hunter R M T
Hogan Edward
Howell Rob't L
Hensted E
Horton Stephen W
Hoober Francis
Hulbert T M
Hulbert Tho's W
Howard Freddy
Hulme Geo. L
Hiscox G P
Hibbard Tho's
Hildreth Hen. W
Howard Harris'n
Hollister H S
Hows James
Hubbard Ja's H
Humphrey J W
Hughes James
Hull J C
Hudnot Isaac
Hoyt J M
Hiland John
Horr John P
Hill John
Holland Jon.
Houghton W B
Hulbut Wistel W
Hubbard W L & Co
Hopper Wm
Humphrey Moe's

I

Idle Mathew
Ivers Wm
Ingham A C
Ilsley J C
Ingersoll Fred M
Ingalls Darwin
Irons Chas D

J

Jenks C C 2
Janson Jas H
James John R
James Thos
Johnson C B
Jenning Jos B
Jenkins Jas W
Jenne D C
Jackson A H
Jordan David
Jameson Alexander capt
Jones Wm A 2
Johnson Sam'l
Judds John

K

Keglis Nicholas
Kelso Archibald
Keyes Chas H
Keep Chas
Keeler R R
Kercheval R M V
Kreamer Franklin D
Knight Frank
Kendrick G W
Kennedy Thornton 2
King Geo
Knight Henry
Kalcoff Jacob
Kinne J W
Kimball Jas W
Kirk John B
Kennedy Josh G
Kean John C
Kellogg M G & Co
Knott L
Kingwell & Fleet
Keeler W P

L

Lake Quinlan & Raymond
Long Benjamin
Laing A C
Lamb A
Lord N L rev
Lampman N S
Loyns Patrick
Locke Pardon T 2
Lasell Chas E
Lanman Peter
Long L A
Lewis Philip
Lewis E E
Lacy Thomas B
Livingston Theodore
Leach George
Lacey Hamilton
Low J Hamilton
Lesley James
Leonard J N
Lewis John H
Leonard John
Lawler John J
Lord John J
Loomis John L
Ley John J
Lowe Joseph P
Levan Will 2
Lindsay W C
Long William
Lord Wm J
Litstone L

M

Marks & Turner
McQuaney Allen
McAlpine Oscar
McLaughlin P A
Merrick & Vaughan
Mackey Bartley
McLagan A
McNamara A
Max Nicholas
McDonell Chas
Meehan Patrick
Malloney Peter
Mather C J
McIntyre Chas
McGuire Philip
Maclean Duncan
McCallum David
McCormick Edw
McLean Edward
McGee Edward
Mewburn Simon
McAvoy S W
Murray Robt 2
Mince Ephraim
Moor E T
Montague Fran's
Morse F E & Co 2
Mansur Geo B 2
Mather Thomas
McCarthy T 2
Manley Geo F
McBride T
Mann Gilbert H
Masterson Geo
McCan Thos
Maxon Geo E
Maynard Henry B
Martin I T
McGuire James
Mapes Isaac B
Millinger Dr J H
Malles James
McGrath James
Maxwell James
McComb John
McDaniel Jas L
McIlvain John J
McClure Jonathan
Marycoff John
Muragha John
Morris John
Mulcahy Martin
Moris M I
Mixer Capt
McConnell John
McWilliams Jno
Mansfield Jno L
McLain Wm
Maxwell Wm
McLaughlin W W
Mason Warren
Medill Wm
Medill Wm H 2
McNamara L
Molcome Mich'l
Miller O C
Moor Anthony
Mould B K
Mink B H 2
Morris Nelson
Miller M & C & Co
Mooney Patrick
Mooney Peter
Mott C S
Murphey Daniel
Moran Domin'k 2
Muldoon Edw
More T
Mitchel H 2
Mixer J S
Murray John

N

Noble Chas B
Nevins David A
Norton James
Norwood J B
Nichols Joshua R
Noblett Wm
Nicols W T
Newport Wm
Newell Jeff 2
Nichols James W
Nesbitt J H
Nelson John A

O

Oliver John
Ostrum John
Otis Hansom
Orr Samuel C 2
Owen A P
O'Connors John
O'Connors Den's
O'Kane John
O'Neal Thomas
Osterhout New'l
O'Brien John H
O'Brien Pat'k V
O'Brien Patrick

P

Porter, Law & Co
Palmer A O
Pemmlar A
Porter & Smith
Patten Artemus S
Prince Alfred 2
Pratt P B
Potter Clark
Patten D W
Paullisson Richd
Platt E
Pike E W
Phillips F D
Parkill George
Patrick Theo J
Phelps Geo W
Palmer G
Pope Geo P
Pitkin H W
Potter Harvey
Pitts Henry T
Phillips James
Patrick J & W
Phelps J B
Pleser John
Pickering John L
Patterson Jno
Prindiville Joh
Phillips John P
Pierce Wallace
Parmellee Wm H
Peake W J
Phelps & Co Wm
Purdy Warren G
Potter Wm H
Phillips Lester O
Parker Lucius rev

Q

Quackenbos Geo dr 2
Queal O H

R

Reading & Mead
Riley Albert J
Ray Albert
Richardson Bowman
Roberts Brown
Reyan Abram
Randall Alfred
Roehol h's
Rutter Cha's
Russell Chester
Runyon Clark
Richardson Charley
Roberts Cha's
Reece Matt dr
Ramsey David B
Ryan Hugh
Reed, Horatio B
Reiton, J G
Randerson J
Rumer J H
Ryall John
Reid John A
Russell J Frank
Rogerson Jos
Rage John E
Rannie John G
Ruel Wm
Robbins W W
Ryan Matt
Reiby Michael
Rooker Lewis
Ringe Lucius H
Rigney Michael
Russell Em'onds
Rice E H
Randolph Elij F
Richards Rob't
Reynolds Edw'd
Ransom F G
Rines Sover
Roberon S C
Richardson Geo. M
Reddan Thomas
Richmond Tho's P
Ruther capt H
Russ A W
Richmond Hol'd
Richards & Co H
Richards H

S

Shepley & Cobb
Salisbury Orin
St John Orline
Sample Charley
Sanger C M
Scammon Chas T
Saulpaugh David
Scair dr
Shipton Edmond
Shurly Robt V (2)
Salisbury Edw d
Shelden Samuel
Sampson S
Seymour Thos W
Scovil Jas K
Sharp James S
Sheffield & co J B
Sherwin James
Sheridan James
Sherman J B
Sharp James
Sears Joseph
Sanders John
Sanford W P
Sanderson Wm S
Scott Wm A (2)
Shattuck Walter
Shey Wm
Sattan Louis
Scott M L
Sweger Aaron
Stoddard Alb't M
Snow Oscar
Sweet & Blodgett
Stantz B D
Shelby Albert
Smith Aron
Sweeney Littleton & co
Simpson Amos
Sullivan Cornelius
Story Peter F
Stratting Chas J
Smith Daniel (2)
Smyth Dennis
Smeeth E
Startnett Robt
Slater Francis
Sellick Lewis
Stevens S H
Simpson Geo H
Stanley G A
Steward G A
Sims Thos capt
Smith & co Geo R
Simple George
Smith George
Stamford Henry
Starling Harry
Storr jr H
Strickler J A
Snow James
Smith James
Spaid J C
Smith J C
Stantz J
Stacey James B
Slorah James
Steward John
Strickler Joe
Sippy John
Smith John H
Sutherland John
Stewart John dr
Southwell John
Stanton John
Summers Wm C
Stevens Wm
Spenser Wm H
Squier W M
Strong Wm F
Smith Wm
Sloan W B
Sullivan Mark

T

Twomey Cornel's
Tonsley D Bryan
Thomas R M
Thompson R
Toben Richard
Turner Thos A
Thayer Geo
Timerson Geo
Taylor Thomas
Tunny Gilbert
Thomas Tabor S
Thomson Geo
Tappen T W
Taylor Jas B
Talmadge J D
Toohy, J B (2)
Taylor James L
Trimmer John
Twiford Wm
Triber Wm
Turner Wm
Thomson Wm
Tinsley Wm
Tracy Michael

U

Upton James
Underhill H'ry P

V

Vandoran L L
Vanhorn Wm
Van Antwerp Wm
Von John
Vanwort John
Vancleve Joseph
Vanveeton Jas
Vaughan J C
Vickery H G
Voice Geo
Vanhorn A J
Vanpelt Francis & Co

W

Wheeler A J
Wardwell A J
Warronar A G
Whalen Patrick
Wheeler C G
Waleneen C
Ward C
Wheaton D W
Wadsworth E E
White S W
Wheeler S H
Walker Thos
Wainwright G W
White Geo W
White Thos
Washburn G W
Webster Geo
Whittle James F
Wells Isaac B
Webb J S
Whittle James F
Ward James
Webb Jonas
Walters John M
Whales Wm
Walton & Son W B
Walker Wm B
Wachter Wm H
Weir Moffit
Watkins M
Wycoff & Hulbert
Wilkinson & McGlora
Wood A 2
Wilson Hadon & Co
Willard A J
Wright Allen
Wood N D
Woolston A D
Wilson Ch'ls M
Winter C H
Wilson D V
Wood D A
Wynant E H
Wilson Richard
Williams Samuel
Wiegiand G capt
Woosley T
Winter Thomas
Williams Geo 3
Williams Geo 2
Willis Henry
Wilber & Co H
Wilmot Henry
Winser James
Wright J H
Williams John 2
Wright John S
Wills John A 2
Woodruff John
Wiles John H
Willison John
Wiggins Wm
Willey Wm
Willy G

Y

Yott Joseph
Young H G
Young Hez

Initials.

The Secretary of Garden City Lodge....Agent of Finkle & Lyons Sewing Machines....The Chairman of the Executive Committee....Owner of house or person in care of 52 Clark street south....Milwaukee & Miss. R.R. office....Master of Lodge 277 of F. and A. Masons....Brown's Gilt Book Store, Kinzie street....Secretary Oriental Lodge....W. B. M., care Handucc & Co.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st May to 1st November, daily, (except Sundays) from 7 A.M. till 8 P.M. On Sunday from 8 till 10½ A.M. From November 1 till May 1, from 8 A.M. till 8 P.M., daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 9.30 till 10.15 A.M.
ISAAC COOK, P. M.

FOR THE BATH.
Lawrence's Bath Straps,
Lawrence's Bath Gloves,
Lawrence's Flesh Gloves,
Flesh and Bath Brushes,
Turkish Bathing Towels,
Bathing Sponges,
Fine Toilet Soaps,
Genuine Bay Water,
Choice Colognes,
Toilet Waters,
Toilet Vinegar.
A Large and Fine Assortment of the Best Goods.
For sale by J. H. REED & CO.,
Apothecaries and Dealers in Fine Toilet Goods,
ja17 144 and 146 Lake street.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.
Fairfield Mills.—[illegible] bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., No. 189 South Water st.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLAR'S worth of Boots and Shoes for sale. Will take half cash and balance in real estate. Address P. O. Box 995, Chicago, Ill. ja17x1w

200 Hf. Bbls. CHOICE MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.

The Union Insurance
AND
TRUST COMPANY
Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass.
MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass.
JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
LEVI P. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago.
GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago.
M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago.
THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago.
J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Peirce, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago.
D. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill.
ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Farmers' Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill.
OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Toulon, Ill.
MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't. Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
no18-d427-3m

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02.
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.
PAID UP CAPITAL $1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 94,100 00

	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
Bank Stocks, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad Stocks, &c	115,000 00	116,000 00
Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Miscellaneous Items		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		394,746 36
Claims unadjusted and not due....$179,967 65		
Total		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Polices issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by
WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago.
jy19-ly No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL $400,000 00
SURPLUS 183,335 91

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, and in Bank [illegible]
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents [illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered [illegible]
Loaned on Mortgages of Real estate [illegible]
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock [illegible]
Amount loaned otherwise secured 1,000 00

	PAR VAL.	MK'T. VAL.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterbury Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	[illegible]
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	[illegible]
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	[illegible]
Col. Peo. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	[illegible]
Accumulated interest on investments		[illegible]

Total Assets [illegible]
Total Liabilities - - - $40,704.53
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents.
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap1-60-1y

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,746.78.
Officers:
GEO. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. ROSS, Vice-Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y.
CURTIS L. NORTH,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS.—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16-'60-ly

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
MILLER & WILLMARTH,
Agents for the
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Boston, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.
[je2-ly]

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,
Fresco and Decorative
PAINTERS,
101 Washington st., Chicago.
FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING
In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class Residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood, and Marbles, and solicit your orders, confident of executing them to your entire satisfaction.
no29'60ly JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington s

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER!
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
—AT—
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
... South Clark Street 134
[oc15x1y]

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.
L. CORNELL & CO'S
Family and Manufacturing
$40 SEWING MACHINES.
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our Machines, and the thousands that want them, that EACH MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT LICENSE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, JR., and all persons selling or using them are secure against any molestation.

Our Machines are now just where we want them: in direct competition and on an equally popular basis with the best made and highest priced machines in any market, and they are still sold at $40 and $45, including Hemmers (of which we have several styles), Needles, and everything necessary to their use in family or shop. This makes them still the CHEAPEST, LEGITIMATE AND FIRST-CLASS MACHINE IN MARKET.

In justice to our Machines as well as our customers we offer to REFUND THE MONEY in sixty days for any machine which does not wholly satisfy the purchaser. This feature alone makes our machine worth much more than any other, as there is necessarily some risk in buying most machines.

A few of its superior qualities are these:—it uses a straight needle; has great space under the arm; sews from two common spools, neither being fastened and both in sight; turns on hinges; is secured from dust and exposes no oil; its lever purchase is greater than that of any other machine; it has but two regulating screws and both are above and in front; the driving wheel is entirely out side of table; it requires no alteration for all varieties of work; it will sew a GREATER VARIETY OF WORK THAN ANY MACHINE, among the hundred with which we are acquainted; its tension is perfect, runs easily and still; it bothers nobody; novices can manage it. None other will satisfy where it is known.

We can safely say that no piece of labor-saving machinery ever grew so rapidly into universal favor as our sewing machines. Three years has placed them in the very front ranks of first-class machines, and though our manufacturing facilities have been largely increased we have not been able to supply the demands during the past season. We can now fill all orders. We have added to our styles the RIGHTSIDE BLAKE & JOHNSON ADJUSTABLE HEMMER, and can now defy the world to produce better instruments for doing all kinds of sewing and embroidery. Let every one who is interested in the great improvements in Sewing Machines, whether they wish to purchase or not, send for a Discriptive Circular and samples of stitch.

We must caution the public against unprincipled and perfectly irresponsible parties who have claimed to be our successors, representing that our machines were out of market, and offer a cast-away machine of ours in its place. We only sell our own machines, Taggart & Farr's Patent, and are the sole proprietors in the eight Northwestern States. Address
L. CORNELL & CO.,
Post Office Box 23, Chicago, Ill.
all at 133 Lake street, (Up-Stairs.) de25-d773-3m

Printers' Warehouse.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
90 Washington Street, Chicago.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and every thing necessary for a complete Printing Office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery and will be sent to parties wishing to order, on application.
D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.
[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS
AND NOTIONS.
Worsted Hoods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for
CLOSE CASH PRICES.
A. GRAVES,
oc30 78 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.
Imported and for sale by A. GRAVES,
oc30 78 Lake street, Chicago.

HOYT & PEIRCE,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers,
147 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale Depot for Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co.'s celebrated Standard Medicinal Specialities, designed especially for the Medical Profession and the Family.
Bininger's Celebrated OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Gin.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Bourbon of 1848, reserve.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Kentucky Bourbon.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Medicinal Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Port Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Sherry Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Maderia Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Wheat Tonic.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Monongahela Whisky.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Apple Cordial, from Bininger's Homestead.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Rare Ripe Cordial.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Old times Family Rye.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Brandywine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Banana Punch.
Also, Bininger's Bouquet Bourbon, Cognac and Gin; besides many other varieties, all put up in handsomely labeled quart bottles of one and two dozen in a case especially for druggists and first-class grocers. Always enquire for and take none but Bininger's.
Also, for sale retail by all Druggists.
ja1-d795-6m HOYT & PEIRCE.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 ... Lake Street ... 62

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500 boxes	TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls	SHEET IRON,
500 "	RUSSIA IRON,
150 "	IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,500 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
225 casks	SHEET ZINC,
10 tons	PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
20 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz.	AXES,
1,200 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oct2-'60-ly Corner of State and Lake sts.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue.
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception. ja1'61-ly

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c
AT WHOLESALE.
1860. FALL TRADE. 1860
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25.........LAKE ST., CHICAGO.........25
Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. [au29'60-ly

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30.........LAKE STREET.........NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold
At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 South Water street,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Wear.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades. Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers. Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles. SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.
AGENT FOR
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND
HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates
5,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
5,500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
200 " Russia Sheet Iron.
100 " Imitation Sheet Iron.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
3,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper.
5,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms.
1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20.
3,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japaned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
se4 No. 176 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
C. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors Sateries, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18
Wholesale Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
DRIED FRUITS, FISH,
WOODEN WARE, &c.,
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.
C. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18.........STATE STREET.........16 & 18

No. 37 Lake Street. } IRON BLOCK { No. 42 Wabash Av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in
BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &C.
We shall continue our motto
"LOW PRICES WIN."
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers. [de60

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[ja16-d80 13]

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices,
500 Boxes Soap. 200 Boxes Starch.
100 Kegs Sal Soda. 100 Kegs S. C. Soda.
200 Boxes Saleratus. 25 Boxes Potash
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water St.
SUGAR &C.
50 Hhds Sugar. 100 Bbls Sugar. 50 Bbs Syrups.
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup. 50 Bbls Molasses.
WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water St

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. Factory on corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street.
J. G. MITCHELL. LEWIS ZAHM.
[illegible]

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.
SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. Parties having taxes to pay can do so at No. 12 Court House.
[illegible] WM. H. MURRAY, Collector.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,
Especially designed
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.
For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. H. S. Fuller & Co.
[oc6 d152 6m]

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—
DR. PLUMLEIGH'S
INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER
Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.
By its use Thousands have been cured of complaints of the Back, Breast and Sides, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Liver Complaint, as well as all Nervous and Chronic Affections incident to the human system.
It is wonderfully efficacious in healing Fever Sores, Old Ulcers, Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Frosted Limbs, Chilblains, Corns, Salt Rheum, Burns and Cuts, as well as Sprains and Bruises.
One trial will more than satisfy the most skeptical that 25 cents cannot be better invested.
Sold by all Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. T. PLUMLEIGH, Algonquin, Ill., or his Agents,
LORD & SMITH,
de6-d396-3m 45 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND
Wigwam Tonic.
THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.
They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.
Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by
Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
And hundreds of others.
For sale by Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists generally.
no16-ly EDWARD FOSTER.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL
MACHINERY.
WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.
$100 Gold. BARRELS. $100 Gold.
In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving of any in use. Read the Premiums Awarded at the different Fairs in 1860:
Citizen Coopers of Ohio, at Cincinnati U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in gold.
Chicago Mechanics' Institute, a Silver Medal and Diploma.
U. S. Fair at Cincinnati, Grand Silver Medal and Diploma.
St. Louis Mechanical Association, Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.
DOANE & HURLBUT'S
Stave Sawing & Dressing
MACHINE,
FOR TIGHT WORK.
This Machine surpasses all others in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel all at one operation, from 5,000 to 10,000 per day. Will make $25 to $50 per day clear of all expenses. To go with this we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,
DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant.
Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and steel—putting all competition out of the question.
Doane has the Best Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Saw and Moulding Machines, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machines, The Sewing Machines. Also, the most extensive assortment of all kinds of the best Machinery for all purposes in use. Sole Western Agent of Dufour & Co's celebrated brand of Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths. A large stock of HART & MUNSON'S
Patent Flouring & Grist Mills,
All perfect and complete within themselves.
Also, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c., at the very lowest cash prices.
Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery, until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address W. H. DOANE,
my14d530-1y 182 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1326.
[de1] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Iron, Nails, Steel,
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.
[ap15]

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Pittsburgh, Penn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Seamless Grain Bags,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
32 inches to 40 inches wide.
We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d792-ly

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 187 South Water st., Chicago.
R. K. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny-Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-ly

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
[ap1 '60-ly.] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.
NO. 2 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with
New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap6d4wly.4771]

GUNNY BAGS—100,000 FOR SALE AT THE
Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory,
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
[illegible] 187 South Water street, Chicago.

To Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS.
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad
EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE
FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES,
Both in the United States and Canada.
An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, daily, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the above places.
Shippers by this Line can rely on having their property transported to its destination with as QUICK DESPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route.
This Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade. If desired, Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars.
Rates at all times as low as by any other Line.
Mark Freight designed for this Line, "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight."
Contracts given at the General Office, No. 52 Dearborn street, and at Chicago Station.
JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup. Toledo.
H. H. PORTER, Act. Gen. Fr't Ag't.
ja1-ly CHAS. M. GRAY, Cont'l Agent.

To Contractors.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Chicago, January 15th, 1861.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received by the Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad at the office of the undersigned, in Chicago until the 1st day of February next, for [illegible] Ties to be delivered at Joliet or on some Dock, designated by the Company at Chicago; One-fourth of said ties to be delivered in April, one-fourth in May, one-fourth in June, and one-fourth in July, 1861. One-eighth of said ties if sawed must have a face of eight inches on each side; all to be of good sound White or Burr Oak, eight feet long and six inches in thickness. [illegible]
R. B. MASON.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
B. F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted. oc17-60-ly

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
OF
CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,
(Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
REFERENCES.—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago. [ja30d13-ly]

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,
Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.
E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.
[ja8-ly]

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Having returned to their old stand,
CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,
Will continue their business as
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
Exchange on all parts of Europe.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM. [illegible]

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Cap'tal, $500,000.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. [illegible]

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS.
CHICAGO, - - - - - - - - - ILLINOIS.
44 and 46 La Salle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received on Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents.
Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect.
We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits in sums not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.
We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House with promptness and efficacy, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c.
Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.
Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.
HOFFMAN & GELPCKE,
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | [illegible]

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c. ja27dawly

Transportation.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND
BOSTON
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
Via PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD to Crestline; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad to Cleveland, and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting with all Eastern Railroads.
THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
The above line has been established by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies, for transporting property with greater dispatch between Chicago and all Eastern Cities and Towns than has heretofore been done by any line.
Rates at all times as low as by any other route.
For shipping property by this line please mark:—"Fast Freight Line via CRESTLINE."
We also claim to have the best Passenger Route to the East and South.
The undersigned will be happy to see their friends and customers at any time.
J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l Agent, Office 53 Dearborn street.
J. S. CORNING, Contracting Agent.
DAN ATWOOD, Local Agent Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, corner Van Buren and Canal streets, West side.
Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861. ja1-d787-3m

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT
LINE ROUTE, VIA.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities.
CLARKE & CO.,
THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS,
Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office,
72 - - - Dearborn street, - - - 72
And at depot of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 77 Washington street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia. ja1-d796-3m

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL.—In all cases screened for Family use before delivery. PRICE & MORRIS, having still on hand a large stock of the best quality of Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal for Family, Steam, Foundry and Blacksmithing purposes, we respectfully request our friends and consumers generally to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.
By having a large number of teams, and our yards being located in different parts of the city, we are enabled to deliver all orders at very short notice and at the lowest market prices.
We have also on hand a good supply of the Hazleton, Lehigh, Foundry Coal. Also, Egg and Nut Sizes, to which we especially call your attention at this time. The Nut Coal is small and suitable for the Littlefield and Railroad Stoves.
Offices and Yards, 141 North Water Street, near Clark; 126 Canal street, near Adams; and east end of Polk street Bridge.
Come and see us before you buy.
Respectfully yours, PRICE & MORRIS.
ja10d844-3w

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,
Small Coal, Small Coal,
Small Coal, Small Coal,
MUST BE USED WITH
MUST BE USED WITH
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
SOLD BY
SOLD BY
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. [my2

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of Boyce & Bro., Contractors and Builders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NELSON BOYCE.
HOWARD BOYCE.
Chicago, January 17th, 1861. ja18x3t

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Barclay & Shambeck, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Daniel Barclay is authorized to settle and adjust all claims and debts due or growing out of the business of the late firm.
DANIEL BARCLAY.
FRANKLIN SHAMBECK.
Chicago, January 14, 1861.
N. B.—The Show Case Business will be carried on as before by D. Barclay, at the old stand, 191 South Clark street, Chicago. ja17x3t

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Wm. D. Hoffman & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. Wm. D. Hoffman will continue the business of the late firm, No. 75 Lake street, and is alone authorized to settle the business of the firm from this date.
Chicago, Jan. 14th, 1861. WM. D. HOFFMAN,
ja14x1w W. J. STEELE.

Groceries, &c.

A CARD.—The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he has been appointed Agent by old and reliable Eastern Houses for the sale of
TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,
Lead, and Old Wines and Liquors,
Which he will sell to the Trade on favorable terms, the latter in bond or otherwise.
In addition to the above it is SOMETHING NEW for one person to have in this city upwards of
$500,000 WORTH OF GOODS,
Embracing
Piano Fortes, Sewing Machines, Law and other Books, Stationery,
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Lumber, Builder's Hardware, Fire, Cigars and Groceries, as well as Genuine Wines and Liquors, which he has also for sale for a short time (on commission), and wants everybody to know that BARGAINS CAN NOW BE HAD
FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.
To Cash Purchasers, either Wholesale or Retail, he offers inducements new and unprecedented.
On being favored with a call he will satisfy the most incredulous that this is no bogus announcement. All the goods are warranted first-class.
J. F. [illegible], Office, No. 7 Dole's Building, South end of Clark street Bridge.
P. O. Box 89. ja8d8-3m

300 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, in store and landing. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Bbls. REFINED SUGAR, for sale very low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
300 Bbls. CHOICE SYRUP, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
1500 Boxes CHOICE M. R. and LAYER RAISINS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
200 Bags PEPPER, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
10 Casks CHOICE NO. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, [illegible]

Railroads.

PITTSBURG FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO
RAIL ROAD.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at
5:00 A. M., except Sundays, and at
6:30 P. M., except Saturdays,
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg and Pittsburg. Also, for Albany, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, and all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern cities.
Tickets for sale at the principle Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.
D. W. BOSS, West'n Pass. Agent.
B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.
The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.
Three Through Passenger Trains
Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.
Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.
Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted.
Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.
All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughbridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.
Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.
Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.
Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.
FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS ON ANY OTHER ROUTE.
ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.
The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.
The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.
For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh;
H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athen & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.
The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.
And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons travelling in charge thereof.
FREIGHTS.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri by railroad direct.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freights to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.
Be particular to mark packages "via PENN. R. R."
[illegible]
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEACH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agt, Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agt, Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Supt, Altoona, Pa. ja1-61-ly

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN
RAILWAY
DIRECT ROUTE
To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains leave, viz:
Day Express—12.45 Noon.
Evening Express—5.00 P. M., for Rockford and Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, &c.
Through tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street, or at Passenger Stations.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.
E. DEWITT ROBINSON, Gen'l. Ticket Ag't. oc13-ly

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON
RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo or any other Eastern cities.
Trains leaving Chicago at 6.00 p. m., Detroit at 5.00 a. m., arrive at Buffalo at 2.30 p. m., New York at 10.35 a. m., Boston at 4.30; connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo and N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this Road can be obtained at the Union Depot.
fe14'60-ly R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND
GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.
Winter Arrangements.
Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:
6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express (Sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit 4.35 P. M., Suspension Bridge 3.05 A. M., Albany 3.00 P. M., New York 10.30 P. M., Boston 3.00 night.
6.30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express (except Saturday), arrive at Detroit 6.30 A. M., Suspension Bridge 4.30 P. M., Albany 4.00 A. M., New York 12.30 P. M., Boston noon.
9.30 A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.
6.30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 14 hours.
4.00 P. M.—Train, Saturday only to Niles. Sunday Trains at 6.30 P. M.
Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
The 6.30 P. M. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and all points to Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
Baggage checked through.
Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the Company's depot foot of Lake street.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. E. SARGENT, General Agent. fe23

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND
LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
1860-61.........Winter Arrangement.........1860-61
Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25.
6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line.
6.30 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line.
Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States and Canada.
6.00 A. M.—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express, via Cleveland.
6.30 P. M.—Making close connections and quick time as any other route.
Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston.
Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 52 Dearborn streets, and at the depot.
Trains arrive in Chicago at 10.50 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l. Western Agent.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. ja29-ly

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND
RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:
Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive 5.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Night Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrive at 5.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted).
Joliet Accommodation, 5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted).
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent. fe27

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday):

	Day Express.	Night Exp.
Leave Chicago at	9.15	[illegible]
Arrive at Joliet	10.30	[illegible]
" Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Bloomington	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
" St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]

Through trains arrive at Chicago at 3.30 A. M. and 5.45 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leave Chicago at 4.00 P. M. daily (except Sunday), arrive at 9.50 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
CONNECTIONS.—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Georgetown, Booneville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth, with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and Southern Missouri, with [illegible] Line of Steamers on the Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 42 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street.
JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, } Receivers.
R. B. MASON, Superintendent.
C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. de4

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
1860.........Winter Arrangement.........1861
On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water Streets.
9.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 4.00 P. M., St. Louis 11.00 P. M., Cairo 4.30 A. M., Memphis 3.00 P. M., New Orleans in 60 hours.
9.30 P. M., (Saturdays excepted), arriving in St. Louis at 11.00 A. M., Cairo 3.45 P. M., New Orleans in 60 hours.
Trains arrive in Chicago at:
7.15 A. M. and 9.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Through tickets for all important points South and Southwest for sale at the office of the Company, in the Great Central Depot.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION
RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11.40 A. M. and 9.30 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points; 11.40 A. M. and 9.00 P. M. for Dixon, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4.00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5.00 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11.40 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake, and intermediate points, will take the 11.40 A. M. train. Sleeping Cars on night trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON &
QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at 11.15 A. M., (Sundays excepted) arrives at 11.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Express leaves at 11.45 P. M., (Saturdays excepted) arrives at 5.15 (Mondays excepted. Aurora Accommodation leaves at 4.45 P. M., (Sundays excepted) arrives at 10.45 A. M. (Saturdays excepted.)
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, FOND DU LAC AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after Monday Dec. 31st, 1860, Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
7.45 A. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11.30 A. M.
12.30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 4.30 P. M.
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at:
11.24 A. M. and 9.00 P. M.
Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4.50 P. M., arrives at Chicago at 8.30 A. M.
S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident to be able to give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all curable diseases, Acute and Chronic. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! [illegible]

HOOPS, HOOPS.—MESSRS. FARRAR, LINK & CO., of Fort Wayne, Indiana [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1861.

We could not observe a shadow of change in the money market since yesterday's report. The demand for it continues very light. The nominal selling price is 5 ℘ cent. premium, but best customers get round lots at 4½@4¾. The amount offering is by no means large, and the relation between supply and demand is very evenly maintained. Any considerable movement would at once have the effect to increase or lessen prices very materially. The buying rate to-day may be quoted at 3¾@4 ℘ cent. premium.

Gold does not seem to be wanted. Buying price nominal at 3@4 ℘ cent. premium; selling at 5 ℘ cent.

ILLINOIS BANKS.—The course of the Convention of Bankers in Springfield, and what action the Legislature should take in regard to the General Banking law, are subjects of anxious discussion in all business circles. On the one hand it is claimed by the very few, who, from interest, or that strange perverseness of character that are ever ready to defend every wrong however flagrant, that if amendments are made forcing redemptions on reasonable terms, say at ½@¾ of one ℘ cent., nearly if not all the Banks in the State will have to be wound up, millions of bonds will be thrown upon the New York market, heavy depressions must follow, and we shall all go to ruin generally. Well, say our merchants and manufacturers, suppose we are subject longer to the indefinite multiplication of Wild-cat Banks, it will take but one or two more good crops to bring up exchange to 25 ℘ cent. premium, and we shall not be likely to be half as well prepared to stand the loss then as we are now. And besides, if with our present number of banks, stocks, if any considerable number were wound up should sink thirty or forty ℘ cent., with twice as many banks, they would be depreciated twice or three times as much. And thus the argument goes on almost interminably. In our judgment the majority have the best of it. It is better for the Legislature to apply effectual remedies now, than to curse the State a few years hence with general bankruptcy. The sooner the law is so amended that it is impossible for irresponsible and almost penniless sharpers to do business under it, the better. The people demand of our Legislators that our banking law be made an advantage and an honor to the State instead of a disgrace and a curse.

PREMIUM PRICE CURRENT FUNDS.

The following are the closing rates of F. Granger Adams Esq., Editor of the Chicago Bank *Note List*, for currency, exchange, &c.:

	BUYING. Prem.	SELLING. Prem.
Exchange on New York	4	5
N.Y. and New Eng. solvent Banks	4	..
La., Ohio, Ky. and Ind. State	3	..
Mich. & Canada	2	..
New Jersey and Iowa	2	..
Penn., Md., Mo. and free Ind	Par	..
Gold	4	..

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Buying. Discount.
Discredited Illinois Banks	15
Va., N. C., Ala., Ga., and old Tenn.	5
South Carolina	10
Stock Banks of Tenn.	5@10

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—We are informed that an effort will be made to pass a bill through the Legislature containing such provisions that it would be impossible for companies not chartered by Illinois to do business in the State. As we understand, it is entitled—

A Bill for an Act to regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois.

SECTION 1. Requires a certificate from State Auditor, under about the same forms as at present existing; with statement, copy of Charter, acknowledgement of service by Agents, a deposit to be paid to the State Auditor of $25,000 U. S. or State Stocks at New York market value, and of $500 annual license fee.

SEC. 2. To be complied with 60 days from passage, and yearly attention every March, thereafter.

SEC. 3. A tax of $300 for license of each County in which Agency is established, with $600 for Cook County.

SEC. 4. Imposes three months steady advertising in two papers in each County of Agency, of copies of all legal papers appertaining to the legal compliance.

SEC. 5. Only requires a Company to have an actual capital safely invested, without defining any sum.

SEC. 6. All Insurance Associations and Companies out of Illinois are to be subject to the provisions.

SEC. 7. States how executions of judgments are to be collectable, if made from the $25,000 deposit; and a Company is to cease doing business until deposit is whole.

SEC. 8. Defines who are Insurance Agents, directly or indirectly; with a very wide latitude to embrace every person acting in any possible way in getting Insurance with Companies out of Illinois. Any one receiving a debate, a return premium, scrip or participating dividend even in the insurance of their own property, are brought under its force and penalties, as agents.

SEC. 9. Certified copies of papers with Auditor of State to be received in evidence in all Courts.

SEC. 10. To apply to all foreign companies, excepting exclusively life companies.

SEC. 11. Makes half the moneys paid over to the Auditor of State his, the other half goes to the State!

SEC. 12. Agents must show their certificates of authority to any one, on demand.

SEC. 13. Fine for violation $500 to $1000 for each offense, or imprisonment.

SEC. 14. Repeal of previous Insurance acts.

SEC. 15. To be in force from passage.

It is to be hoped that no bill so manifestly oppressive, injurious and unjust will be suffered to pass. It might as well be entitled a bill to prevent Insurance offices from other States doing business in Illinois. Now while our laws should protect our people from bogus companies, no such ishmaelitish code as the one above referred to should obtain any notice at the hands of the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* of yesterday quoting the money market of the evening before, says:

The money market without change. Sight exchange on New York was not firm to-day at 6 per cent. New Orleans was firm at 7. Currency ranges nearly at par with bankable funds, several bankers recognizing no difference between the two.

CINCINNATI.—The following is from the *Gazette* of yesterday:

The inquiry from produce and grocery houses is rather heavy, and is about the only paper that is freely discounted. Rates are without change, the regular houses asking 10@12 per cent., and outsiders 2@3 per cent. per month. Exchange continues in good demand, and is firm, while the supply is not equal to the daily wants of trade. The regular houses are furnishing their customers with sight exchange on New York at ¾ per cent., but outsiders are asking ¾@1 per cent. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Sight	½@¾ prem.	¾@1 prem.
New Orleans	¾ prem.	¾@1 prem.
American Gold	½@¾ prem.	¾@1 prem.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—Statement of the aggregate totals of the New York banks for the week ending Jan. 12, and compared with the week ending Jan. 5.

Week ending	Jan. 12.	Jan. 5.	Differences.
Loans	$120,124,546	$120,695,465	Dec., $499,950
Specie	26,460,988	24,839,415	Ins. 1,621,513
Circu'tion	8,357,198	8,689,292	Dec., 332,095
Net depos.	88,148,883	86,454,430	Inc., 1,694,453
Av d'ly exc.	20,551,264	23,998,718	Dec., 3,447,354
Proportion of coin to liabili's	27 41-100	26 15-100	Inc., 1 26-100 ℘c

Table of comparison for the years 1859, 1860, '61

Week ending	Jan. 15, '59.	Jan. 14, '60.	Jan. 12, '61.
Loans	$120,349,245	$123,582,414	$129,125,515
Specie	29,880,712	18,740,866	26,460,988
Circulation	7,586,163	8,090,548	8,357,198
Net deposits	95,446,323	75,883,768	88,148,883
Av daily exc.	20,509,609	23,363,990	20,551,264
Proportion of coin to liab.	28 50-100 ℘c.	23 32-100 ℘c.	27 41-100 ℘c.

SPECIE IN NEW YORK.—The *World* of Tuesday estimates the amount of Specie now in New York at the following figures:

Banks	$27,000,000
Savings Banks	2,000,000
Steamer America	800,000
Steamer Glasgow	450,000
Steamer De Soto	150,000
Steamer North Star	1,446,000
Sub-Treasury	2,500,000
Assay Office, not counted in Bank, say	2,000,000
Aggregate	$36,346,000

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO R. R.—The following are the earnings of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad for the week ending January 16th, 1861.

	Present week.	Total this month.
Passengers	$6,986.16	$13,331.00
Freight	11,271.14	24,269.98
Mails and Express	855.83	4,711.66
Total	19,113.12	38,302.93
Cor. period in 1860	15,160.22	29,093.80
Increase in 1861	3,952.90	9,209.14

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.—Earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad, for the week ending Jan. 15th, 1861.

Passengers	$9,995.17
Freight	21,183.34
Total	$31,178.51
Same period in 1860	23,134.09
Increase	8,044.42

NEW ORLEANS BANKS.—Comparative statement for the past two weeks:

	Jan. 12.	Jan. 5.	Difference.
Short Loans	$16,756,858	$17,229,569	Dec. $472,711
Specie	15,584,140	14,344,484	Inc. 1,239,656
Circulation	6,377,069	6,204,384	Inc. 172,685
Deposits	19,567,819	18,738,667	Inc. 829,149
Exchange	7,017,049	6,969,915	Inc. 47,134
Dist. Balances	1,922,133	1,985,875	Inc. 63,342
Long Loans	[illegible]	3,270,649	Inc. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	1034	11066	683	....	78	3690
C. & R. I. R. R.	843	350	2450	....	....	800
I. C. R. R.	103	3730	9950	600	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	441	1250	5107	....	....	710
C. & N. W. R. R.	727	5483	75	407	545	50
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	....	633	12050	500	....	....
Total	3148	20918	26414	1607	623	1869

	Seeds lbs.	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cat'e No.	High-w'ns br's.	Hid's lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	3630	585	60	28	2581	8600
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	119	128	34	2221	8800
I. C. R. R.	....	307	650	16	100	680
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	295	1721	....	....	13703
C. & N. W. R. R.	383	519	....	14	....	3068
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	....	31	180	16	3300	60
Total	2903	2316	2739	301	838	20601

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to 5,054. Dressed Hogs were in good request by packers and shippers and the market was buoyant and firm—sales ranging from $5.80@6.30. Live Hogs were also quickly taken at about yesterday's prices—everything being cleaned off at a range of $5.15@5.75 gross—the latter for a lot of fancy hogs weighing upwards of 400 lbs.

There is a good demand for nearly all kinds of Hog product; but the extreme firmness of holders limits transactions. Mess Pork is in request at $16.50, at which figure 400 brls changed hands. Nearly all the leading packers, however, are keeping their stocks off the market. Cut Meats continue to be in fair request for the Baltimore market, and to for other points, at [illegible] 3,000 pcs shoulders was sold for delivery in Milwaukee at 5¾c packed. Lard is more active, and we note sales of upwards of 500 tcs and brls at 9¾@10¼c for fair to prime Leaf.

The Flour market to-day declined fully 5c per brl—at which concession buyers took hold more freely, and about 4,000 brls changed hands at $4.05@4.40 for low grade to choice Spring extras, and $3.81@4.00 for ordinary to choice Spring superfine. There was less activity in Wheat and there was no material change from the closing prices of yesterday. About 25,000 bushels were sold at 90½@80¼c for No. 1 Spring and 76c for No. 2 Spring—closing with a fair demand at about the same figures. Corn was less active and the market was weaker—the transactions being trifling at 28½c for Mixed in store. Oats sold at a range of 17@17½c in store. Rye, 46@46½c on track. Barley was neglected and quiet. Highwines, 15@15½c. Timothy Seed was firm at $2.25. Clover Seed is in good demand at $4.50 with sales of small lots at $4.75.

CHOICE HOGS.—To-day a lot of 217 Hogs were received at Sherman's Lake Shore Yards, which averaged when weighed off the cars, 405 lbs. They were purchased by Messrs. Cragin & Co. of Sanderson & Leach of Galesburgh, in this State, and cost $5.75 per 100 lbs gross. They are about the finest lot of hogs ever seen in this market.

The British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Dec. 31.]

The continuance of frost, with the addition of a heavy fall of snow during the past week, closed all labor in the fields. The wheat that was up will be well protected, but the ploughed lands unsown would have been better prepared for seeding if left to the action of frost in a drier state. The difficulties of finishing this important work will be so increased in proportion to the depth of snow, and the character of the thaw. With the close of the year let our anxieties cease, and let us cheerfully hope for the best as the New Year opens!

The holiday character of the week has reduced business to its wonted limits, but the upward tendency of prices has continued. If with such imports at such a period this state of things has obtained, how would prices have ruled without the aid of foreign countries? Still, it is most unsatisfactory to British growers to find their produce supplanted; and we trust the sharpness of the weather will so improve the condition of their samples that they will soon find ready sales at better prices. The week has brought a full average gain of 1s. per qr. on former values, with some diminution in the foreign supplies, which cannot be expected to continue on the same scale. The weather has already begun to affect the navigation of the Thames, and, as it is yet early winter, we may soon be entirely stopped as to deliveries from vessels, but a thaw has since commenced, which may continue. On the continent the Christmas fetes have almost set business aside; but wherever there have been markets held, the prices for wheat have been rising. This has been decidedly the case in France, while Belgium and Holland have been firm. The suddenness and severity of the frost (which has closed the Baltic) will check the upward movement in the German markets, and confine transactions to deliveries for spring. New York advices come rather more favorably to sellers.

The sales of wheat noted last week were 68,249 qrs. at 52s. 6d., against 135,715 qrs. at 43s. 6d. last season.

The London averages were 53s. 10d. on 978 qrs.

The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending December 19th, in wheat and flour, were equal to 224,057 qrs wheat, of which 26,554 qrs. were colonial.

RECEIPTS OF PROVISIONS IN NEW YORK—Jan. 15.—The following statement of the receipts of some of the leading articles of domestic produce at this market, shows a large increase in nearly every item, as compared with the previous week:

	Past week.	Prev. week.
Cotton, bales	9,433	9,464
Flour, brls	39,575	13,973
Wheat, bu	46,076	1,626
Corn, bu	25,995	12,550
Oats, bu	28,842	14,114
Barley, bu	39,757	4,398
Rye bu	300	....
Beef, pkgs	965	719
Pork, do	2,005	487
Bacon, do	2,140	948
Butter, do	14,943	6,063
Cheese, do	6,632	3,792
Lard, do	2,986	1,067
Wool, bales	470	100
Seed, bags	5,894	2,512
Rosin, brls	12,981	6,941
Tar, brls	4,488	3,602
Crude Turpentine, do	1,779	1,138
Spirits Turpentine, do	4,970	2,056
Whisky, brls	5,387	2,074
Leather, sides	43,959	22,380
Hides, no	15,217	2,636
Ashes, pkgs	373	189
Tobacco, do	1,752	990
Rice, sks	3,462	1,790
Tallow, pkgs	200	109
Starch, pkgs	1,508	....
Eggs, brls	273	91
Hops, bales	664	221
Dressed Hogs, no	22,528	6,034

But there has been rather a decline in the tone and activity of trade. The criminal indifference of the President of the Nation, to the vindication of the honor of the flag, and the maintenance of the integrity and efficiency of the Government, together with the unfavorable financial reports from Europe, have been the principal causes. We have no notice, however, that in a few Calcutta, and some other East India products, there has been more activity, although at low prices. The exports for the past week exceed 2,000,000 in value, and include the reshipment of considerable quantities of foreign goods.—*Courier and Inquirer.*

Hogs and Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—PORK.—Demand improving, with sales of 1,500 bbls at $17, and 10 of rump at $11.50. No sales of bulk made public—we quote city at 6 to 6½ for shoulders, and sides and hams at 8 to 8½c—at least holders ask those figures; up country lots held for cash at 5¾ and 7¾c. Yesterday, 50,000 lbs bulk sold on private terms, a Southern buyer or two being in the market. To-day, 107 bbls sold at $17. LARD.—On Monday 200 tcs delivered above at 9¾, prime quality. Holders here are asking 10c for tcs, and for keg 10¾. BACON.—City cured held at 7¼ for shoulders, 9½ for rib sides, 11 for clear sides and plain sugar cured hams 11c, with small sales. A few orders were filled to-day at 10½ for clear sides. BEEF.—To-day, 50 bbls prime mess sold at $5.75. HOGS.—Latest reported sales included 1,500 to 1,800 head at $6 to $6.50 for live, and 5¼ to 5¾ for dressed, and a good demand is reported at these figures. To-day, there were none on the market. At this time last year the number packed was given at 70,326. We give the statement this year and last as follows:

	1859-60.		1860-61.	
Whittaker	19,407		20,156	av'ge. 205
Roe & Co	17,569	av'ge. 178	14,000	
Ashbrook & Co.	10,780		15,500	av'ge. 210
Ames & Co	9,900	av'ge. 185	15,500	av'ge. 210
G. & C. Bayha	9,471		3,500	
M. Stetz	3,249		....	
Hagens	....		700	
	70,326		72,856	

CINCINNATI—January 16.—The *Gazette* of yesterday, says:

The receipts of hogs were fair during the last 24 hours, but the demand was good, the weather being more favorable, and prices ruled a shade higher, $6.40 being paid for good ones, and at the close extra heavy could not be bought below $6.50. The receipts were 4,500 head during the last 24 hours. The continued good consumptive demand for the product tends to make holders of hogs firmer, and notwithstanding the receipts will be quite liberal for a day or two, full or perhaps better prices will be realized.

The demand for mess pork was quite pressing to-day, and prices advanced fully 25c per brl, closing buoyant. The sales reached 1,400 brls. at $16 40 @16 50. Country brands, delivered in the interior were held at $16 25. The news from New York made the market close very firm, though the demand is altogether from the South, from whence orders are coming rapidly, accompanied with the cash. We presume the Southern people, fearing a blockade, are anxious to lay in supplies speedily. The demand for bulk meats is good from the Southern States, and though the orders are small, they are numerous, and the market closed very firm, it being quite difficult to buy at 6¼ and 8c, packed, holders asking ¼c higher. Lard in active demand, and prices ¼c higer. Sales add up 2,000 tierces at 9¾, 9¾@9⅞c closing firm with more buyers and sellers, at the latter rate. Keg is held at 10¼@10½c. Nothing of importance transpired in green meats. 1,700 pieces sides sold at 7c. Shoulders may be quoted at 5¼c, and hams at 6¾@7c.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MARKET—Jan. 15.—There is no quotable change in flour, and a limited business only to note both for shipment and home use; the only sales we hear of for export are 100 bbls good extra at $5.87½, time without interest; 600 bbls Broad street Mills extra, and 200 half bbls superfine do, on terms kept private; standard superfine is offered at $5.50, without finding buyers, except in lots to the trade, at from this figure up to $5.75 ℘ bbl for extra, extra family, and fancy brands, as in quality; the receipts continue light. Rye flour is scarce and selling in a small way at $3.75@4.30 ℘ bbl.

BOSTON FLOUR MARKET, Jan. 15.—Corn exchange—The receipts since Saturday have been 1,000 brls flour, 3,700 bu corn, and 1,000 do shorts. The market is firm with a steady demand. Sales of common brands western at $5.25@5.50; fancy $5.62½@5.75; extras at $6, and superior at $6.25@8.25 ℘ brl, including all kinds. Southern is firm but quiet. We quote fancy at $6@6.25; extras $6.50@7, and superior $7.25@8.25 ℘ brl. In Corn the sales have been small at 74@75c for new southern yellow, 80c for old yellow, and 78c for western mixed. Oats are firm at 37@41c ℘ bush for southern, western and Canada, and 37c for P E I. Rye 78@80c. Shorts $18@20, and fine feed and middlings $20@24 ℘ ton.

SEEDS IN PHILADELPHIA.—In seeds there is less doing, most of the buyers of clover seed having withdrawn for the present, and a few small sales only are reported at $5@5.12½ ℘ bu for good and prime lots.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

There is hardly anything doing in flour, and prices, except in a small way, are merely nominal at $4.50 for superfine, and $4.60@4.90 for extra, the latter rate for white wheat. An improved demand for wheat and prices 3@5c higher; this demand is not from city millers, but for export, partly from the South and partly from the East. Prime red closes at $1.03@1.05, and prime white at $1.10@1.12. Oats declined 1c per bushel, closing at 28c and dull. No change in barley or rye, the demand for both is fair. A good demand for corn, partly from the South, and quite a number of small lots are being shipped daily by railway to South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. There is likewise a fair demand for oats from these States for seed. Whisky declined to 13¾, closing very dull, buyers not offering over 13c for to-morrow. The receipts are increasing.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Flour—sells slowly, at $5.50@5.62 for superfine, $5.75@5.94 for extras, $6.00@6.25 for extra family, and $6.50@7.00 for fancy. Wheat—Unchanged. Sales of 8,000 bu red at $1.30@1.38, and White $1.45@1.55. There is not much coming forward. Sales of 20,000 bu old yellow at 70@71c, and new at 64@65c. Coffee—Rio sells at 11¾@13c, Jamaica at 13c, and Java at 16½c 4 months. Whisky—is quiet at 19@19½c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—Flour dull. Howard street and Ohio at $5.62, and City Mills at $5.50. Wheat firm; red $1.30@1.38; white $1.45@1.65. Corn firm; yellow 67@70c; white 70@75c. Provisions steady; mess $17.50, rump $13.00. Lard 10c. Coffee quiet: Rio 12½@13c. Whisky steady at 19c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16—Flour—Nothing doing in shipping lots, and but little in a retail way. Sales of 100 bbls Victory at $5.

Wheat—Millers are not willing to pay prices asked, and the few lots offered remain unsold. Sales of 47 sks spring and club at 92½c, and 33 do prime fall at $1.22½. We quote fair and choice club at 95c@$1.

Corn—Market dull, but prices about as yesterday, with sales of 272 sks mixed at 43@43½c; 186 do mixed and 200 do yellow at 44c; 1,022 do white, in lots, at 45c, and 742 do white and yellow on p. t.

Oats—Unchanged; sales of 120 and 350 sks at 30c.

Barley and Rye—No sales and no demand.

Whisky—Sales of 25 and 53 bbls at 15c.

Potatoes—No demand. Nominally 35 to 45c for mixed to prime Neshannocks.

Hides—Dry flint 11c; green salted 5c; green 3½@4c.

ALBANY, Jan. 15—There is an improved milling inquiry for wheat with sales 500 bu red winter state at $1.25, delivered at the depot, 600 bu white Michigan at $1.48 and 700 bu. white Canadian at $150. Rye quiet. Corn in moderate request at 60 for new round yellow and 66@67 for new and old mixed western. Barley in limited request and the market rules steady with a limited supply offering. Sales 1,000 bu Canada West at 75c. Oats steady with sales 1,490 bu state at 33½.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1861.

FLOUR—Received, 3140 brls. Market 5c lower. Sales were:—300 brls "Ionia" for delivering within 30 days at $4.40 del; 300 brls "Chicago Mills," 200 brls "Batavia XXX," 200 brls "Elkhorn," and 300 brls choice spring extras—all at $4.37½ del; 100 brls "Occidental," and 100 brls "Princeton" on [illegible] 100 brls "Dubuque City" at $4.30 del; 50 brls "Radiant" at $4.30 del; 100 brls good spring extra at $4.25 del; 100 brls fair do at $4.12½ del; 20 brls choice Super at $4.00 on track; 200 brls "Rock Island" do at $3.95 del; 200 brls Superfine (mixed brands) at $3.81 del.

MILL STUFFS—4 tons Bran at $6.50 on track; 4 tons Middlings at $10.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 20,918 bu. Market quiet and steady. Sales were:—14,000 bu No. 1 spring at 80½c in store; 4000 bu do at 80¼c in store; 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at 76c in store. Sales by sample were as follows:—300 bu Club at 83½c on track; 300 bu do at 82½c on track.

CORN—Received, 26,414 bu. Market heavy and declined ½c. Sales were—6,000 bu mixed at 28½c in store; 1,000 bu Rejected at 23c in store.

OATS—Received 1,607 bu. Sales were as follows—1,500 bu No. 1 at 17c in store; 1,000 bu do at 17½c in store.

RYE—600 bu No 1 in bags at 46c on track; 30 bags do at 46½c on track; 80 bags do at 47c del.

BARLEY—Received, 623 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—150 bags No. 2 at 35c on track.

SEEDS—Received, 3943 lbs. Market steady. Sales were:—71 bags good at $2.25. Clover Seed in fair demand. Sales were:—24 bags choice at $4.75; 40 bags do on p. t.

HIGHWINES—50 brls country at 15c; 81 brls city at 15½c.

ALCOHOL—3@7c ℘ gal.

BROOM CORN—7 tons prime at $75.

FURS—12 prime Minks at $1.50; 113 Muskrat at 10c; 23 inferior do at 6c; 10 Coon, 50c.

MESS PORK—Market very firm; sales were 400 brls city at $16.

CUTMEATS—In good demand and firm. Sales were—3,000 pcs shoulders to be delivered at Milwaukee at 5¾c packed; 4,000 pcs city cured shoulders at 6c packed; 1,000 pcs sides, at 8c packed, to be delivered in 15 days.

LARD—300 tcs Lard at 9¾c; 30 tcs do at 10c; 100 brls and 100 tcs prime leaf at 10¼c.

TALLOW—Nominal at 8¾@9c for country, and 9@9½c for city.

HIDES—Received, 20,601 lbs. Market quiet. Green country 5@5½c; Green salted 6@6½c; Dry Flint 12@13c.

BUTTER—Choice Dairy, 13@15c; Firkin 10@12c.

EGGS—Fresh 15@16c ℘ doz.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $2.00 ℘ doz; Turkeys, 7@7½c ℘ lb.

POTATOES—Good Neshannocks, 15@20c ℘ bu.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 2,316. Market firm. Sales were as follows:

20 Hogs, averaging	300 lbs,	at	$6.25
9 " "	250 "		6.25
50 " "	265 "		6.25
22 " "	300 "		6.30
22 " "	250 "		6.20
22 " "	280 "		6.25
86 " "	250 "		6.20
21 " "	360 "		6.30
11 " "	291 "		6.25
11 " "	280 "		6.30
14 " "	250 "		6.25
11 " "	250 "		6.25
350 " at $5.90@6.20, dividing on 200 lbs.			
575 " at $6.00@6.25, " 200 lbs.			

LIVE HOGS—Received, 2,736. Market buoyant. Sales were:

217 Hogs, averaging	405 lbs,	at	$5.75
300 " "	322 "		5.50
104 " "	295 "		5.25
185 " "	273 "		5.15
81 " "	350 "		5.45
245 " "	285 "		5.15
167 " "	284 "		5.20
175 " "	300 "		5.35
46 " "	286 "		5.20

MARKET BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—January 18.—FLOUR—More doing both for export and home consumption; there is also some speculative inquiry; market exhibits more tone, but prices generally without important change; sales 14,800 brls at $5.15@5.25 for super state; $5.40@5.45 for extra state, including small parcels at $5.15@5.25 for super western; $5.40@5.75 for common to medium extra western; $5.65@5.80 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio—market closing with holders generally refusing to sell at the inside quotations. Canadian flour in moderate request at steady prices; sales 280 brls at $5.50@5.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour selling slowly at $3.40@4.20 for common to choice superior. Corn meal steady, with sales of 100 brls brandywine at $3.55.

WHISKY—Shade easier and more active; sales 1,400 brls at 18¾.

GRAIN—Wheat, only a limited business doing, holders unwilling to sell at lower prices, while shippers are holding back for later accounts from Europe. Sales 11,400 bu prime winter red western at $1.35@1.36; 3,500 bu red state at $1.32; 600 bu white western at $1.50. Rye quiet at 74@75c. Barley scarce and a shade firmer. Sales 3,600 bu state at 70@75c. Barley malt in fair demand. Sales 4,000 bu at 90c. Corn, market without important change, the demand both for export and home consumption is moderate. Sales 46,000 bu at 70c for mixed western in store; 71c delivered; 70c for round yellow in store; 71c for western yellow in store; 75c for very handsome new white southern. Oats, there is a moderate business doing in part for the south and export. Sales at 36@37c for western and Canadian; 37@38c for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and demand more moderate, with sales of 825 bbls at $17.50 for mess; $15.75 for uninspected western prime mess; $16@17 for western and city do; $18.75@19.0 for clear; $13.25 for prime, and $12 for old prime. Beef market quiet and steady, with sales of 200 bbls at $4.75@5.00 for country prime; $5.75@6.25 for country mess; $8.00@10.00 for repacked mess; and $10.00@10.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal at $13@18. Beef hams firmer and in fair demand. Sales of 300 bbls at $14@14.25 for western. Cut meats, quiet and firm at 6c for shoulders and 7¾@8¾c. hams—4000 green hams were sold at 8¼, and 30,000 pounds dry salted sides at 8c. Smoked Meats—Bacon firm, with moderate demand. Sales of 250 boxes Cumberland cut, 250 boxes long ribbed middles. Lard dull and heavy, with sales of 550 bbls at 9¾@10c for No 1, 10¼c prime. Western butter is selling at 10@14c. Ohio cheese quiet and steady at 9@10½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee without change to notice. Sugar dull and slightly lower. Molasses quiet and unchanged.

STOCKS—Irregular and generally lower. Chi & R I 58¾; Reading 46, b 30; Cleve & Tol 35½; Ill C scrip 85½; M S 15¾; do gtd 34½; Harl 15½; N Y C 79½; Panama 78; Pac Mail 92; M C 57¼; Gal & Chi 71½; Erie 30¾; Mo. 6s 69; Virginia 76; U S 5s '65 92.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ 500	20 horse power	$1,250
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	735	30 " "	1,675
12 " "	800	35 " "	2,000
16 " "	1,100	40 " "	2,300

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois.
Post Office address Box 274. oc5'60-1y

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES,
Just published in neat pamphlet form.
Single copies, 3 cents; $2 per hundred.
The trade supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents, No. 121 Nassau street; or by the Publishers, FRANCIS HART & CO., No. 63 Cortlandt street, New York. ja11 d836-1w

$150 REWARD.
L. CORNELL & CO.,
At 133 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,)
Are paying the above reward every week. $5 to each person who most judiciously purchases one of their Taggart and Farr Family or Manufacturing Sewing Machines for a Holiday Gift. Only $40 for a Machine, Hammer, Gauger, and all—fully licensed. Manufacturing Shuttle Machines, 15 by 10 inches under the arm fastening its own ends, at $40, for carriage trimming, tailoring, and all kinds of manufacturing. de23d715-1m

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
And Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
228 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
[no14'60-1y]

COAL.—The undersigned offers for sale the best kinds of
BRIER HILL, LACKAWANNA,
ERIE, LEHIGH,
And Blossburg Coal.
Dealers, Iron Founders and others supplied at wholesale on favorable terms. City orders promptly filled.
THOMAS H[illegible]
Yard and Office north end Wells street Bridge.
ja11-d[illegible]-2w

GIFFARD'S INJECTOR,
FOR SUPPLYING
WATER TO STEAM BOILERS.
All sizes received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at their prices by
HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO.,
de29-d709-1m No. 26 Randolph street.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my son, John S. Phillips, has been in the habit of signing my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes and other instruments of writing. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that all authority to use or sign my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes, bills of exchange, or other instruments of writing of whatever name or kind, is hereby withdrawn and revoked, and that I shall pay no debts contracted by my said son in my name or otherwise, after this date.
JOHN PHILLIPS.
Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1860. ja1x1m

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES
Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 26 Clark street (up-stairs). The best and cheapest Buckskin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before.
N. B.—Bowen is also Agent for the Weed or Wilson's Sewing Machine, the most simple and perfect machine ever made. Call and see it. oc18-1y

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of [illegible] matters, and any offensive matter [illegible] Chicago P. O. Box 41 [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVITH CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1861.

Two communications were received from the War Department. One was referred to the Military Committee and the other to the Finance Committee.

A communication was received from the Naval Department relative to information on various subjects connected with the naval establishments. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

House bills under consideration.

Mr. WADE presented the Ohio joint resolutions expressing attachment to the Union, and her readiness to give support to the General Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MASON from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to authorize Lieut. Craven to receive certain marks of distinction from the Spanish navy. Taken up and passed.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a memorial of the citizens of Washington Co. Md., praying for the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. BIGLER presented fifteen memorials from the citizens of Pennsylvania, for the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish the Senate a copy of all the recent correspondence between the Department of State and any Minister of foreign power at Washington, in reference to foreign vessels at the port of Charleston.

Mr. TEN EYCK presented the petition of H. J. Wood, praying for the appointment of delegates to a National Convention to promote the general welfare of the country, to be held at Philadelphia.

The Crittenden resolutions were taken up and postponed till Monday.

Private bills were considered.

Mr. GREEN introduced joint resolutions recommending all the States of the Union to hold Conventions to concert measures to restore peace and harmony to the country, on the principles of justice and equity to all. Ordered to a second reading.

Mr. SUMNER called for the ayes and noes on Cameron's motion to reconsider the vote on the adoption of Clark's amendment to Crittenden's resolution. Carried by yeas 27—Nays 24.

The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

The bill authorizing a loan, and relative to outstanding notes of the Treasury was made the special order for Wednesday.

The Kansas bill was taken up.

Mr. DOUGLAS favored the admission of Kansas.

Mr. SEWARD spoke of the evidences he witnessed of the favorable condition of the society, government, &c., in Kansas.

Mr. COLLAMER favored her admission, saying she has more population than is requisite for admission.

The question on Green's amendment changing boundaries, was lost—23 against 31.

Mr. GREEN offered another amendment, changing the boundaries of Kansas, which was lost by the same vote. Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. MOORE of Kentucky, rising to a personal explanation, said if Mr. Adrain's resolution heretofore adopted, had simply endorsed the conduct of Maj. Anderson, he would have voted for it, but he could not receive the permission of his mind to vote for the remainder of the resolution, and to say, by so doing, he would endorse every act which the President might regard as his constitutional duty in carrying out the law and preserving the Union. While he was for the Union, believing he thus represented the people of Kentucky, he thought duty required us to pause before we periled the whole Union, and bring on a general conflict, and intestine war. He did not believe in the right of a State to secede. He regarded this as the greatest heterodoxy ever advocated by any party; but while he said this, all must recognize the right of revolution for the resistance of oppression on the one side, to secure freedom on the other. He did not believe the time had arrived to resort to this means of redress, and precipitate so dreadful a catastrophe. He did not believe the present was the proper time to send reinforcements to South Carolina and the other Southern States. We should hesitate, and endeavor to get back by peace what might be considered necessary to secure by force. He would not have made this explanation if it were not for the fact that he has received letters questioning or disapproving his course for voting against Mr. Adrain's resolution. He asserted that he fully indorsed Major Anderson's conduct, but was unwilling in advance to indorse the conduct of the Administration.

Mr. SCOTT, rising to a question of privilege, said that Captain Darling, the Assistant Doorkeeper, had ejected from the floor a visiting gentleman who was admitted on the Democratic side of the House, and requested him to leave, on the ground that it was contrary to the rules. Looking to the Republican side, he (Mr. Scott) said there was one who was not a member. Yet he was allowed to remain. This showed a disgusting partiality and prejudice.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Army bill.

Mr. PENDLETON of Ohio said at a former period of the day he had ineffectually sought to obtain the floor to present the petition of ten thousand citizens of Cincinnati, praying Congress to pass the Crittenden compromise. He could not have a better introduction and one more grateful to himself than this evidence of a sincere desire and determined purpose of those who honored him with a seat here to settle the pending troubles by conciliation and a compromise of peace. They now had under consideration the Army bill. Pertinent to this was another subject, viz: the bill introduced by Mr. Bingham for the collection of the revenue at Charleston. He referred to the provisions of this bill, authorizing the President, in his discretion, to collect the revenue by establishing the custom house on ship-board; the collector to seize and detain every vessel until the duties on the cargo are paid, and in order to execute this duty the army and navy be employed, &c. He commented on the extraordinary and dangerous power conferred on a subordinate officer of the customs, it being given without limitation and control. The bill was not universal in this application, but was intended only to apply to South Carolina in the discretion of the President. It plainly, palpably contravened the Constitution, which provides that no preferences shall be given to the port of one State over those of another. He would not debate whether there was legal or sufficient cause for secession. Certain Southern States have committed the act with a unanimity without parallel within the history of revolution. If this bill was passed not a dollar would be collected at Charleston. If any army could maintain the Union half a million men would spring up in a night. If money could keep it together, the soil would leap with joy to produce its golden harvest. If blood, old and young men would yield it like streams which water their soil; but an army of blood and money will not preserve the Union. Justice, reason and peace may do what force cannot compel. He opposed coercion as impracticable and contrary to the genius of the Constitution and our interests.

Mr. SHERMAN said his colleague (Pendleton) instead of reproaching the Republicans should have addressed those who have contributed to the present excitement. It was our duty to defend the government, but if the government attempted to oppress a State, he would oppose it himself. The army had never been used to oppress a State except in the case of Kansas. Mr. S. asked where was the fault in this controversy? Who was in the wrong? The Democracy heretofore have controlled the army and navy, and the Republicans who are about to assume the government, will do no wrong. They will not trespass upon rights. He asked what has been done? Carolina has closed her ports, thus preventing the collection of revenue by the Federal Government and applying it to her own use; has seized arms and fortifications, turning them against the United States. He said firing on the *Star of the West* was war. This government is more forbearing than any ever before instituted. He referred to other seizures of public property by other States, asking if such acts were by foreign powers, would not every one of us demand men and money to repel such assaults at all hazards? He also referred to the planting of cannon on the banks of the Mississippi at Vicksburg, to compel vessels to stop and give account of themselves, and agreed with his colleague that the Mississippi must be kept free to the ocean.

Mr. BRANCH said the report was without foundation.

Mr. SHERMAN hoped it was.

Mr. CRAWFORD said the report was prevalent that Gen. Scott was preparing to make a descent on the Southern States, and owing to such apprehensions doubtless, cannon had been placed for defense. He would do the same thing himself.

Mr. SHERMAN continued. Our flag has been fired into. The question was, whether to defend the public property from enemies at home and abroad wherever the flag floats. Freedom will die out with this Republic, and the country will be worse than Mexico, under Northern and Southern despotism. He appealed to border slave States to arrest the progress of existing wrongs. Let us see if there is no hope for peace and conciliation. If we cannot agree, let's fight. If we can agree, let's do it like men, and not hurry into destruction. If differences are not reconciled he saw nothing but civil war. He never would allow Fort Sumter to be surrendered at discretion. He would give Carolina license to leave the Confederacy to-morrow, but where the flag floats it is our bounden duty to protect it, and the army should be employed for this purpose. He did not believe the South would listen to conciliation, but was bent on dissolution. The position occupied by the Republicans when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, was now maintained. Give Lincoln's Administration a fair trial and it will be found just towards all sections. The territorial question is the only real question of disturbance. Slavery cannot extend north of 36 degrees 30 minutes. The contest between slavery and freedom was fought in Kansas two years ago. He could not vote for Mr. Crittenden's propositions, giving his reasons therefor. In conclusion he said if the Republican Administration does not do right, millions in the North will stand by you.

Mr. CRAWFORD followed in explanatory remarks in defense of the position of South Carolina, concluding by saying he would die defending her rights.

Mr. HILL, responding to Mr. Sherman, said the South was approachable with reason, and appealed for conciliation. He wished it borne in mind that he belonged not to that class of men who would dismember the Union. He would ask Georgia after seceding to have the manliness to refuse reconstruction and stand out alone. There would be dignity if not safety in such a step.

Mr. DAWES of Massachusetts—Will you take the platform of the Constitutional Union party, which declares for Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws?

Mr. HILL—I understand that platform. I was one of its framers.

Mr. DAWES—I suppose you will hold yourself to it.

Mr. HILL—Do you respect that platform?

Mr. DAWES—I respect, regard and uphold every obligation of the Constitution, and every law passed under it.

Mr. HILL—I am glad to hear you say so. I hope you will administer a severe rebuke to the Governor of Massachusetts for non-concurring with your views. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES—There is no State more true to the Constitution and the Union than Massachusetts and its Governor.

Mr. HILL—I say outgoing Governor Banks is a better observer of the Constitution than Governor Andrew. He concluded by appealing to gentlemen to take Crittenden's Compromise. He had listened with pleasure to Seward's speech, because it was a modification of his former opinions. After further proceedings

Mr. BURNETT offered an amendment that no forces be employed against seceding States. Rejected.

The army bill then passed. Adjourned.

Important from Washington and the South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Holt for Secretary of War. It was considered in Executive session, and from all accounts the discussion was of an exciting character. An effort was made by its opponents to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs, but this was strenuously and successfully resisted by the motion of reference being defeated by a vote of 34 against 13. The objection to Holt by his opponents is in their opinion, that he is a coercionist, and thus some of them openly avow. His confirmation is now considered certain. The matter is specially assigned for consideration to-morrow.

The Alabama Senators were notified to-day by telegraph from the President of the Convention not to leave their seats until they are further informed. The trouble is in the refusal of the delegates from North Alabama to sign the Ordinance unless the time for secession is postponed till the 4th of March.

Hon. Wm. Aiken of South Carolina has been forced to contribute $4,000, to the revolutionary government, under threat of confiscating his property in case of refusal.

Every foreign government represented here is distinctly opposed to the secession schemes, and will make their views public when the occasion occurs.

Word has been forwarded Gen. Scott from Baltimore that 2000 young men are fully organized, and ready to come on from that city at the shortest notice to assist in the defence of the district and Federal Capital. The commander himself communicated the proposition of the company to Gen. Scott.

The following is the substance of the orders transmitted to the Commander of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn previous to the recent trip:

"You are to proceed direct to Charleston harbor, but not to go over the bar, nor come to anchor, but lay under steam outside and ascertain if the Star of the West has landed her troops. Countermand her orders and order her with the troops to Hampton Roads, and also gain any information as to the existing state of affairs there, and then return immediately to Hampton Roads."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate was in Executive Session four hours. Mr. Holt was finally confirmed Secretary of War—the vote standing 38 against 13.

The bill introduced by Mr. McKean in the House on Monday was to repeal the law making Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort, ports of entry. Even in time of peace the collection of revenue at those ports costs more than it amounts to. Mr. McKean's desire is to stop foreign trade and send sufficient naval force to blockade the harbors, and he is not alone in this view.

News from New York.

NEW YORK, January 18.—The military of New Jersey are taking measures for placing their brigades on a war footing.

The *Times* states on authority of a letter from an officer from Fort Sumter that Major Anderson heard the day before her arrival that the Star of the West had left New York with reinforcements for him, and that he gave orders not to fire on the batteries that were attacking the steamer, because he was anxious to avoid collision.

The *Tribune* has positive information that it is the intention of the Rebel leaders at Charleston to attack Fort Sumter as soon as their envoy returns from Washington.

The recent charge of Judge Smalley, concerning treason has driven several Southerners from this city. Gen. Thorn, agent of Alabama, for the purchase of fire-arms, departed so hastily on Wednesday that he neglected to complete his contracts.

Missouri and the Crisis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—In the House yesterday, Steven's substitute for the Convention bill, asking Congress to call a National Convention, was lost by 104 to 12.

Mr. Lacey's amendment to the original bill, submitting the action of the Convention to the people, was then adopted, and the bill passed by a vote of 105 to 17, all the Republican delegations from St. Louis except one voting in the negative.

The reported seizure of a large quantity of powder by the authorities of Louisiana at New Orleans, belonging to a St. Louis merchant, is untrue. The powder has not yet reached that port. It is understood the Governor of Louisiana has proposed to purchase the powder on its arrival at New Orleans.

Railroad Snowed In.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 18.—Information received here this afternoon from Mr. Mills of the Quincy and Palmyra Railroad states that the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is completely blocked up with snow from Brookfield east, and that no train has passed over the western half of the Road since Tuesday. They have seven trains snowed in, and are out of fuel. Snow twenty inches deep and drifting awfully, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane. Snow fell to the depth of three inches here last night.

Opposition to a Union Meeting.

READING, Pa., Jan. 17.—A large meeting of working men, was held at the Court House this evening, at an hour which had been appointed for the purpose of holding a Union meeting. Hundreds had gathered and blocked up the streets. The city commissioners refused to open the building. There was some excitement, and threats were made to break open the doors, but the crowd finally adjourned, cheering the Union, the working men of Kentucky, and the working men of Berks.

From Louisiana.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 17.—The *Courier* has a dispatch from New Orleans, 16th, in which it stated that the troops who took Baton Rouge Arsenal returned and received a grand reception. The Arsenal and Fort Pike are now occupied by Louisiana troops.

The action of Gov. Moore in relation to the occupancy of the Forts was viewed there as a peaceful measure, and generally sustained as patriotic and timely.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The ship Flora Southard arrived this evening—rescued and brought here four of the crew of the British brig Quickstep from London for Trinidad, Cuba, abandoned at sea, and four of her crew lost.

At a meeting of prominent merchants this afternoon, a memorial was adopted recommending the adoption by Congress of the Compromise proposed by Senators and Representatives from the border States.

North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18.—The aspect of the debate on the federal relations has not varied to-day. No vote was taken except on one unimportant amendment in the Senate. The times are perhaps a little more squally. Messrs. Cutlar and Morehead spoke in the Senate for a general convention. Many strong speeches for secession were made. The House is holding night sessions.

Georgia Secedes.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 18.—The Convention was in secret session till four o'clock, when resolutions were adopted declaring it the duty of Georgia to secede, and appointing a committee of seventeen to draft an ordinance of secession. The resolutions were adopted by 160 to 130.

Ship Burned at Sea.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 18.—The ship Morning Star, from Liverpool, for City Point, burned at Hampton Roads—reports that she fell in with the ship Globas bound to New York on fire on the 12th, and took off the Captain, crew and passengers, 140 in number, including sixty females and children. Only one was lost.

From Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Jan 17.—The schooners Allen Deterry, of New Haven, and Pauline, of Newbern, N. C., were seized to-day for violation of the Virginia inspection laws, and are in charge of the city Sergeant-Lieutenant.

R. T. Chapman, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn, has again tendered his resignation and goes South to-morrow.

Sale of a Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company was sold to-day by the Marshal, on an order of the United States District Court. It was purchased by the trustees of the creditors and assenting stockholders.

Congressional Nomination.

HANOVER, N. H., January 17.—The Democratic Convention for the Third District, today nominated Wm. Burns of Lancaster for Congress.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., 18.—The Senate debated the House National Convention resolutions. No action. The House passed the million appropriation bill for the defence of the state and the bill issuing treasury notes at 6 per cent.

Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 12.—Three delegates to the Southern Congress have been appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Convention.

REMOVAL.
We are now removing our stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C., &C.,
From the store occupied by us at
72 Lake Street, Up-Stairs,
To the Large and Commodious Sales Rooms,
NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE STREET,
Where we shall be happy to see our old friends, and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we shall, as usual, offer special inducements to
Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers.
BOWEN BROTHERS.

5 Tons DRIED APPLES,
In store and for sale by
A. PEUGNET,
ja18x1w No. 2 Hilliard's Block.

DRIED FRUIT.—We have for sale a choice lot of Dried Peaches and Apples.
TURPIN, LAKE & CO.
ja18-d880-1w 182½ South Water street.

Wanted.

WANTED.—The advertiser would like a situation as Foreman on a good Farm. Is fully competent to take the entire charge, if desired. Accommodations needed for a small family. Address "E. H." Chicago Post Office. ja18x3t

WANTED—An honest, industrious laboring man, with a family, is anxious to obtain employment at any moderate compensation. Will do any laboring work. Please call at Tribune Office. ja18x1w

WANTED—A gentleman desires Board in a private family where there are no other boarders. He is willing to pay a liberal price if he can get a place to suit. South side preferred. Address P. O. Box 1007. ja18x1w

WANTED.—A Partner in the Flouring Business, at the
INDUSTRIAL MILLS, NILES, MICH.
ja18x1w L. BINGHAM, Proprietor.

WANTED—To rent on or before the first of March, a House, to be located on Wabash or Michigan avenue, or on streets leading east to the lake from State south of Monroe and north of Old. Must have eight or nine rooms, including bath room. Must be nicely finished—modern style. Address Drawer 5839. ja14-d862-6t

SITUATION WANTED—A young man who has resided several years in the city and can give first class references as to character, ability, &c., wishes to obtain immediate employment as Book-Keeper, Copyist or General Clerk. Will work for a moderate salary. Address "F. F." care Tribune Office, Chicago. ja15x6t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand Portable Steam Engine, six horse power, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of H. THOMAS, Geneseo, Ill., or J. JONES, JR., & CO., 231 South Water st. ja18x1m

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
A HOUSE AND LOT
On West Jackson street, near Desplaines street, W. D.
PRICE, $2,000.
Terms—Part cash and part on time. Apply to
J. S. JOHNSTON, 60 Lasalle street.
TITLE PERFECT. ja11-d853-2m

FOR SALE—100 Tons superior quality Prairie, Timothy and Clover Hay, mixed.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Weights guaranteed, and delivered free. Orders for the same for any quantity will meet prompt attention.
HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 18 Dearborn-st.
Post Office Drawer 6127. de20x1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, can be procured at the Waverly House, 22 Kinzie street, for $3.50 per week. Day Board $2.50 per week. Transcient $1.00 per day.
ja18x2t D. S. POTTER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with board can be obtained at 84 Adams St.
ja7-2wx

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A first-class three story brick house, with stone front, and all modern improvements, No. 48 South May street, between Washington and Madison. Will sell or rent part of the furniture. Enquire at house, or address P. O. Box 3965. ja17x1w

TO RENT.—The three story brick house, No. 52 Buffalo street, with water, gas and all other modern improvements, call at J. M. MARSHALL'S Room, No. 5 (up-stairs) at No. 97 South Clark street. ja17x1w

TO RENT—Those two first-class three story Brick Houses on Prairie Avenue, just north of Old street, with swelling fronts and good cellars, east fronts with fine view of the lake; hot and cold water, &c. Inquire at 46 Van Buren street.
de29-d773-1m

TO RENT.—A desirable house on Michigan avenue, south of Twelfth street, with water, gas, stable and good cellar. Rent low. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH, 123 South Water street, or CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 13 South Lasalle street, over the Old Custom House. ja8x2w

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street,
ONE LARGE HALL.
Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOIS, 79 South Water street, corner of State. de18-d690-2m

TO RENT.—The large and convenient brick building at the corner of State and Adams streets, now occupied as a Stable and Riding Gallery by G. G. Sutherland, Esq., is offered for rent, with possession from the 1st of May next. The location is central and the building suitable for a manufacturing establishment of almost any kind, and will be fitted up to order if desired. For particulars apply to J. W. WAUGHOP, or CLAFLIN & FAY, No. 53 Clark street, or SAMUEL McCARTY, Aurora, Ill.
ja12x2td&3w

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.
125 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

THE CHICAGO ART-UNION
DISTRIBUTION.
ONE HUNDRED WORKS OF ART
TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG
Eight Hundred Subscribers!!!
A proportion of Gifts unprecedented in the annals of Art-Union Distributions.

There have been added to the list of the FORTY-SEVEN GIFTS the following Works, viz:

One Cameo, by Volk, valued at	$ 40.00.
Two Oil Paintings, by Tracy, with gilt frames, one valued at $25, the other at $30	55.00.
Twenty-Five Oil Paintings representing scenes in Europe and America, by Henry Le Grand, with beautiful oval gilt frames, valued at $10 each	225.00.
Twenty-Five of Volk's Cabinet Busts of Hon. A. Lincoln, valued at $2.50 each	62.50.

Making FIFTY-THREE EXTRA GIFTS without increasing the original number or price of the tickets, and without withdrawing any work from the original gift-list.

Every purchaser of a distribution ticket receives, on payment of $3, one large Photograph of the principal gift—The Statue of "Young Washington"—or a Chromo Lithographic View of Chicago. Also a season ticket of admission with family to the FINE ART EXHIBITION of Paintings and Statuary (where may be seen all of the Gifts) now open at Hesler's Gallery, No. 113 Lake street.

The Exhibition and drawing for the works will be continued to February. ja11x3w

MALT!
BARLEY MALT!
A STOCK OF
PRIME BARLEY MALT
For Brewers' and Distillers' Use!
CONSTANLY ON HAND,
AND
ORDERS PROMPLY FILLED.
ALSO,
SUPERIOR YEAST MALT
IN BARRELS.
ADDRESS, A. G. MOREY,
12 South Water Street, Chicago,
se10d39-6m

OFFICE BOARD OF TRADE.
CHICAGO, January 15th, 1861.
THE ANNUAL REPORT
—OF THE—
BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Will be published and ready for delivery on the 28th inst.
The report will contain about 100 pages, and be furnished to those subscribing previous to that date, at the low price of ten dollars per 100 copies.
ja15 d875-1w SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

FUR MANUFACTORY.
Q. M. SPEARS, JR.,
With
J. & A. HERZOG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.,
65 . Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. . 65
Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc17-d284

ATWOOD'S QUININE
TONIC BITTERS,
The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public.
RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY
FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES.

This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a palatable and efficient form of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of PERUVIAN BARK, carefully combined with various Tonics and Stomachics, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the debilitated.

It is a mild Tonic to the stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, pre-eminently good in dyspepsia, strengthening and invigorating to the digestive and nervous system after prostrating disease; and in fever and ague, or kindred complaints, its aid is invaluable.

For diarrhœa, dysentary and cholera morbus, the public may rest assured there is nor can be any better general remedy.

One of the very best Physicians in Boston has said: "That it is the best preparation of Bitters that has ever been offered to the public."

Put up in half pint as well as quart bottles, in order that all may convince themselves of its superior merits.

For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars. For sale by
CHAS. H. ATWOOD
19 Central Street, Boston.
Wholesale and Retail by
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.
no16eod mw&t-ly

NOTICE.—We have this day sold our entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., to Mr. John S. Buchanan, who will continue the business at the Old Stand, No. 51 Lake street.
In retiring from business we desire to return our thanks to our friends who have favored us with their patronage, and recommend our successor as in every way entitled to their confidence and esteem.
Chicago, Jan. 11, 1861. HONORE, HALL & CO.

JOHN S. BUCHANAN,
(Successor to Honore, Hall & Co.,)
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
RAILROAD FURNISHING GOODS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of Wire Cloth, Seives, &c.
No. 51 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
F. L. HONORE, Salesman. ja11-d[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Sixth night of the favorite actress,
KATE DENIN RYAN.
Second appearance in three years of the popular Comedian, Mr. SAM RYAN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19th, positively the last night of the effective moral and historical drama of
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.
Which will soon be withdrawn for other novelties. New and beautiful scenery by J. W. Whytal. Impressive Tableaux—Plenty, Famine, and Assassination, The Magic Aloe, The Desert Fountain, The Flight of Locusts.
EGYPTIAN PAS DE DEUX....by the....GALE SISTERS.
Are among the many beautiful features of this great drama, which should be seen by all.
To conclude with the rousing Farce of
BARNEY THE BARON.
Barney the Baron, with Irish Jig.......Mr. Sam Ryan.
In rehearsal and will shortly be produced, Mrs. Southworth's last great story, published in the New York Ledger, entitled ROSE ELMER.
☞ WANTED.—Twenty-five Young Ladies to assist in a new spectacle now in preparation. Apply to Mr. Harrington at the stage door from one till two o'clock, daily.

A GRAND FANCY DRESS Ball will be given by the members of the
EXCELSIOR CLUB
On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 22d, 1861, at Lind's Block, corner of Randolph and Market streets. Gentlemen with ladies are respectfully invited to attend. No improper characters admitted.
☞ Tickets, FIFTY CENTS. ja18x3t

THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING.—The world-renowned
ORIGINAL CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
Double Troupe and Brass Band.
FRANK LESLIE, J. H. RAINER, and J. H. ROSS, Proprietors and Managers,
Will commence a series of Ethiopean Concerts at
METROPOLITAN HALL
On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Jan. 21st, 22d and 23d.
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
The Company will appear in new and brilliant selections:—Opera, Burlesque, Travestie and Pantomime. For particulars of which see bills of the day.
Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at ¼ to 7; performance to commence at ¼ to 8 o'clock precisely.
FRANK LESLIE, Manager. J. H. ROSS, Agent.
[ja18-d893-3t]

MADAME AKERSTROM'S ASSEMBLY.—The next of these pleasant parties takes place on Monday evening, Jan. 21st. These Assemblies are the "ne plus ultra" of dancing parties, without exception the most select of any given in town. Madame Akerstrom's class for beginners and those advanced in dancing is also open on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 8 to 10½. ja15x3t

CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING.
THE HEART OF THE ANDES,
ON VIEW AT NO. 109 LAKE STREET.
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring their Opera Glasses.
ja15-d861-1m

FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
—OF—
CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M.,
Will be given at the
TREMONT HOUSE,
Thursday Evening, Jan. 31, A. L. 5861, A.D. 1861.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Nathan W. Huntley, Alexander G. Gray,
Wiley M. Egan, Ira Goddard,
Edward Hamilton, J. D. Perkins,
William Stewart.
Members of the Fraternity are requested to appear in Masonic Costume.
Tickets may be procured of any member of the Committee of Arrangements, and at the Tremont House.
Price of Tickets..........$3.00.
Orchestra, Light Guard Band. ja9-d839-3w

BRYAN HALL—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.
Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in in its
Acoustics and General Appointments.
It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects.
The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.
Ample ingress and egress—20 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place.
The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture, for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy.
There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c.
Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN,
no17'60-1y Office in the Building.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURES,
Commencing Thursday Evening, November, 15th, 1860,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL.
Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.,
Rev. T. L. CUYLER,
GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.,
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.,
Prof. A. J. UPSON,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER,
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,
Prof. E. L. YOUMANS,
Prof. C. OSCANYAN,
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND,
Rev. A. L. STONE.
Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co., and at the store of J. P. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee.
Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. P. Kellogg, Lecture Committee.
no1-d388-3m HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison.
Class open at all times for beginners.
CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. sep134-6m

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH,
DENTIST,
58......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......58
Post Office Box 3239.
[oc5'60-1y]

A. W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST,
103........WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO........103
Just east of Clark Street.
No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work.
P. O. Box 3041. oc5'60-1y

OAK ORCHARD
ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genessee County, N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by these waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances. Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the Scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use. In Skin Diseases—even in confirmed Leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of Medical and Scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:
Prof. Emmons, T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany; Jas. McNaughton, M. D., of Albany; Edward Spring, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. Campbell, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Schuler, of Lockport, N. Y.; they recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years standing which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the subject of these Waters before the Academy of Physicians in the city of New York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted, are chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, chronic dysentary, chronic diuresis, chronic cystitis, diabetes, cases of passive hemorrhage—such as purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of hectic fever. The water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt by continual use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a great refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In Skin Diseases—in those forms of Dyspepsia connected with the alkaline condition of the stomach, as in Pyrosis or water brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucus catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic opthalmia, (externally) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhea and gleet, and also in piles.
When taken internally, A WINE GLASS FULL of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from Physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
☞ No Water Genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
No. 574 Broadway, New York.
ja1-d66e354-tu,th,sa-1y

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed Receiver's of the Bishop Hill Colony, by the Hon. Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit Court of the State of Illinois. Under this appointment and in accordance with the writ of said Court, we have taken possession of the property of said Bishop Hill Colony, both personal and real, and will in accordance with the prayer and injunction proceed at once in the adjustment of the same to all parties interested.
All persons having claims against the Bishop Hill Colony either in note or unsettled account are requested to forward statements of the same at once.
All persons indebted to the Bishop Hill Colony are requested to make immediate payment of the same to the undersigned at once, as they alone are authorized to adjust and receive the same until further notice.
All communications will be addressed to Wheeler B. Sweet, Galva, Henry County, Illinois.
GEO. A. MORSE,
CLAUDIUS JONES,
OLOF JOHNSON,
WHEELER B. SWEET.
} Receivers.
ja7-3tew2w&tw

HOGS HEADS.—We will pay CASH for Hogs Heads in any quantity.
ja14-d871-2w MITCHELL & ZAHM.

TO PORK PACKERS.—We are prepared to render, on owner's account, Hogs Heads, Ribs or Pork Trimmings, in the most approved manner. Charges moderate.
MITCHELL & ZAHM,
ja14-d872-2w No. 77 Kinzie street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
In Drawing of January 4th, 1861, at Havana, No. 16,736 drew $100,000; No. 25,341 drew $50,000; No. 26,227 drew $30,000; No. 12,773 drew $20,000; No. 20,890 drew $10,000; being the five principal prizes. Drawings furnished free. Prizes cashed by
ja16x3t NATE. B. TAYLOR, New York.

20 Tons DRIED PEACHES,
In Store and for sale by
A. PEUGNET,
ja18x1w No. 2 Hilliard's Block.

CORN WANTED.—I will pay the highest market price for 40,000 Bushels Corn on the ear, delivered on the Railroad Track.
S. MARSH, northeast corner Rush street Bridge.
Calorie Dried Meal from New Corn, by the Barrel or Bag, at much reduced prices.
ja17-1y SYLVESTER MARSH.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled on short order and at the lowest rates. [ly15] STEVENS & NORRIS.

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, received daily, and for sale at STEVENS & WEBBER, [illegible] 126 Randolph street.

Commission Merchants.

W. SCOTT STEWART,
Produce Commission Merchant,
NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS.
oc1 d1601y CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SHERMAN & HALL,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
97........SOUTH WATER STREET........97
Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or shipment East. ja7'61 1y

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of
BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE
generally, by THOMAS NASH.
[oc1'60ly]

MELLEN & OLMSTED,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
176........South Water Street........176
Advances made on Consignments to us and to our friends South and East.
REFER TO E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Betts, Mellen & Wyman, St. Louis; Putman, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa.
J. O. MELLEN, late of Weller, Mudd & Mellen.
S. E. OLMSTED, late with Putman, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa. ja3-d805-3m

C. T. WHEELER, Successor to FLINT & WHEELER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 7 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., for sale in this market or for shipment East. [ja1-d789-1m] C. T. WHEELER.

A. PEUGNET,
Commission Merchant.
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally.
OFFICE NO. 2 HILLIARD'S BLOCK,
N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark-sts. Post Office Box 3387.
REFERENCES:—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. S. W. Raymond, do.; Isaac Cook, Esq., do.; S. W. Ripley, Esq., do.; F. Harmony, Neph's & Co., New York; Gourd Freres, do.; Yelverton Bros., do.; Jas. King's Sons, do.; Jas. H. Lucas, Esq., St. Louis; Edward Tesson, Esq., do.; Chas. Chouteau, Esq., do. [no13x3m
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.

EDWARD SACKET,
Commission Merchant,
No. 186½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.
REFER to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. F. Fowler & Co., New Orleans. au29'60ly

FORD & NORTON,
Storage and Commission Merchants,
Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD. [au17'60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
JAMES L. GATES. [jy25'60-1y] ALFRED H. PITKIN.

NORTON, ROBB & CO.,
[Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES AND FISH,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 16 River Street, Chicago, Ill.
HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. N. R. NORTON.
ap27-d32-1y

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
13 South La Salle Street,
Old United States Custom House Buildings, Chicago.
JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. L. P. RUMSEY.
CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable.
no12-d494-6m FLINT & WHEELER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments.
F. V. CHAMBERLAIN. [de13'59] R. W. SEYMOUR.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 158 South Water-st., Pomeroy's Buildings. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago.
JAS. D. BAILIE. T. H. SEYMOUR.
REFERENCES:—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.
au16-c891-1y

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK,
Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
B. F. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago.
V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. B. J. LAKE.
[jy3'60]

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively.
20 and 22........LASALLE STREET........20 and 22
CHICAGO.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water St., Chicago.
mh6'60

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
188........SOUTH WATER STREET........188
Aikin's Building, Chicago.
Business confined strictly to Commission. [jy30-1y-de

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase and sale of
PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,
No. 216½ South Water Street, Chicago.
WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. E. L. UNDERWOOD.
de5'59-1y

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 238 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
REFER TO—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.
[au10e60ly]

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street.
B. F. CULVER. [ja4d914] C. H. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago. [no5[illegible]

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
185 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
[ja17'60-1y]

S. HOLMES & SON,
Beef and Pork Packers,
AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Office No. 12 River Street
PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.
Dealers in
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC.
☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.
REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.
SAM'L HOLMES. [se5-d5-1y] M. V. B. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON,
PRODUCE
Commission and Shipping Merchant,
NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET,
(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.)
Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap18

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. ja17-1y

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. fe20'60-1y
C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. R. P. W. [illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 139 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. [au15a126-1y] E. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. M. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

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Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY, S. S. Cook County [illegible] February Term, A. D. 1861. Samuel C. [illegible] B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins vs. [illegible] and John L. Demick.
Public notice is hereby given to the said [illegible] Stout and John L. Demick that a writ of [illegible] issued out of the office of the Clerk of the [illegible] Circuit Court, dated the 26th day of [illegible] 1860, at the suit of the said Samuel C. [illegible] Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins and against [illegible] of the said David B. Stout and John L. Demick [illegible] sum of eight hundred and twenty-one [illegible] twenty-nine cents, directed to the Sheriff of [illegible] County, which said writ has been [illegible] Now therefore, unless you, the said David [illegible] and John L. Demick shall personally be and [illegible] before the said Cook County Circuit Court [illegible] first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden [illegible] Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the [illegible] of February, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and [illegible] the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be [illegible] against you, and in favor of the said Samuel C. [illegible] Charles B. Sawyer, and Nathan W. Perkins [illegible] much of the property attached as may be [illegible] satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be [illegible] satisfy the same.
WM. M. CHURCH, [illegible]
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's. Att'y.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage bearing date on the first day of [illegible] A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven [illegible] by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad [illegible] to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York [illegible] and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary [illegible] of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of [illegible] gages, on Pages 159 to 187 inclusive; and [illegible] said Flagg has resigned the appointment of [illegible] under said mortgage, and the undersigned [illegible] duly constituted and appointed, according [illegible] visions of said mortgage, successor to said [illegible] Trustee in his place. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and [illegible] surance of law, the undersigned, Trustee [illegible] mortgage, will, on the second day of [illegible] eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at the [illegible] of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad [illegible] in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and [illegible] one cents ($238,095.41), the amount of [illegible] by said mortgage now outstanding, with the [illegible] thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to [illegible] thereon, the mortgaged premises described [illegible] mortgage, to-wit:—All and singular the first [illegible] sion of the Railroad of said Company from the [illegible] Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in W[illegible] together with all the rights of way, depot [illegible] railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations [illegible] and other buildings, and all the lands and [illegible] ments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad [illegible] pany then held or thereafter acquired in [illegible] with the said first division of their railway or [illegible] thereto, whether obtained under the rights [illegible] leges of their charter or conveyed to them [illegible] and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, [illegible] and corporate and other franchises of said [illegible] and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with said first division of their railway or [illegible] and also all the locomotive engines, [illegible] every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools, implements, wood and property connected with [illegible] per equipment, working, operating and [illegible] the said railroad then owned or thereafter [illegible] the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad [illegible] for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of [illegible] stitution of those then owned, or otherwise [illegible] which personal chattles were declared to be [illegible] and appurtenances and were to be used and [illegible] with, and not separated therefrom, and were [illegible] taken as a part thereof.
SAMUEL P. BENSON, [illegible]
December 18th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Robert Anthony [illegible] Oliver, Henry Yarwood and Archelaus G. W[illegible]
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above cause on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1860, I, the [illegible] Master in Chancery of said Superior Court of [illegible] will, on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County of [illegible] sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of [illegible] Amos Oliver and Robert Anthony in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land [illegible] Town of Lyons in the County of Cook, [illegible] Illinois, and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at the northeast corner of Section thirty-[illegible] running thence south eighty (80) rods, thence [illegible] twenty-four (24) rods, thence north eighty [illegible] thence east twenty-four (24) rods to the place of beginning, being a rectangular lot of ground eighty [illegible] twenty-four (24) rods square, containing [illegible] acres of land in Range twelve (12), Town [illegible] eight (38) east of the Third Principal Meridian, together with all and singular the appurtenances and hereditaments thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the buildings and erections of [illegible] kind or nature upon said lot of land. IRA [illegible] Master in Chancery of the Superior Court [illegible]
Dated December 15th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas John T. Sherman, of the City of New York [illegible] tofore mortgaged unto the undersigned [illegible] of Newark, New Jersey, by mortgage [illegible] 8th, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the Recorder's [illegible] Cook County, May 16th, 1856, in Book [illegible] Page 256, certain premises hereinafter described [illegible] cure the payment of a certain draft for [illegible] five hundred dollars, dated July 2d, A. D. [illegible] also of a note for nineteen hundred [illegible] February 1st, A. D. 1856, in three years [illegible] first day of February, 1858, and also to secure the payment of semi-annual interest on the said [illegible] at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the [illegible] of April, A. D. 1856; and, whereas, default [illegible] made in the payment of two semi-annual [illegible] interest, which have fallen due on said draft [illegible] and I have therefore elected to declare [illegible] cipal sums due and payable.
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that [illegible] to the power contained in the said mortgage [illegible] sell at public auction, at the Court House [illegible] City of Chicago, in the County of Cook [illegible] first day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest bidder [illegible] the said mortgaged premises, to-wit:—Lot [illegible] seventeen (17), in Block number fifteen [illegible] son, Roberts & Storrs' Addition to Chicago [illegible] County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and [illegible] equity of redemption of the said John T. [illegible] heirs and assigns therein.
Dated Chicago, Dec. 22d, A. D. 1860.
JOHN S. PORTER, [illegible]
FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, [illegible] ruary Term, 1861. Samuel F. Smith vs. Thomas [illegible] and Joseph B. Henshaw. In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Thomas [illegible] Joseph B. Henshaw, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to said Thomas Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the 22d day of [illegible] 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the [illegible] Monday of October next (1861), as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Thomas Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of February [illegible] plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaints, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. [illegible] CHURCH, [illegible]
STARK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell both of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned [illegible] indenture of mortgage, bearing date the [illegible] July, A. D. 1859, to secure the payment of [illegible] promissory note of even date therewith, given by said Jacob Russell for the sum of Fourteen [illegible] Dollars, ($14,000) payable five years after date [illegible] of, at the City Bank of Boston, Massachusetts [illegible] viding that the interest thereon, which should [illegible] rate of ten per cent, per annum, should also [illegible] ble at said City Bank, in Boston, semi-annually [illegible] On the second day of January and July each year, which said mortgage is recorded in the [illegible] office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in [illegible] Mortgages, at Page 616, and, whereas default [illegible] made in the payment of the installment of [illegible] the second day of January, 1860, and also in [illegible] ment of the installment of interest due the [illegible] of July, 1860, and both remain unpaid:
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given [illegible] James C. Merrill, Trustee and Mortgagee [illegible] the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts [illegible] ing to the terms of said mortgage, do hereby [illegible] the principal sum secured thereby to be now [illegible] reason of said default in payment of interest [illegible] I shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power [illegible] authority in me vested by said mortgage, [illegible] uses and purposes therein expressed, on Thursday [illegible] thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at [illegible] o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, [illegible] lic auction, to the highest bidder for cash [illegible] in said mortgage described, to-wit:
"That piece or parcel of land known and [illegible] as lot four (4), in block seventeen (17), in [illegible] section fifteen (15), addition to the city of Chicago [illegible] ing eighty (80) feet front on Michigan avenue [illegible] hundred and eighty feet (180) in depth to [illegible] the rear, according to the plan recorded in [illegible] ty Registry, with the dwelling house and [illegible] provements thereon. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee [illegible]
J. M. PARKER, Attorney.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday [illegible] teenth day of January, A. D. 1861, at the [illegible] and place. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee [illegible]
J. M. PARKER, Attorney.
Chicago, Dec. 13th, 1860.
The above sale is further postponed till [illegible] eight day of February, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee [illegible]
J. M. PARKER, Attorney.
Chicago, January 18th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Joseph Arthers did make, execute and deliver to Simeon Beaver his certain indenture [illegible] west half (½) of the southwest (¼) of section [illegible] in township No. (6) north and of range [illegible] west, in the county of McDonough and State of Illinois, except one (1) rod off the north end [illegible] containing one-half (½) acre, which said [illegible] dated the fourth (4th) day of November, A. D. [illegible] recorded in the Recorder's office of McDonough County and State of Illinois on the 12th day of [illegible] D. 1858, in Book J of Mortgages, page [illegible] mortgage was given to secure the payment [illegible] promissory notes therein mentioned and described, of which, by reference thereto, will more [illegible] largely appear.
And whereas, the said Simeon Beaver [illegible] thirtieth (30th) day of December, A. D. [illegible] mortgage to the undersigned James Boyd, [illegible] secure the payment of certain notes given by [illegible] Beaver to Benjamin Lombard, Jr., [illegible] described, and whereas said Simeon Beaver [illegible] assignment authorize, empower and request [illegible] signed James Boyd on request of the [illegible] the notes given by said Beaver to said [illegible] bard, Jr., above named and in said [illegible] cribed at any time before said notes were [illegible] to expose for sale at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago and State of Illinois, to the highest and best bidder for cash [illegible] mortgage and two certain promissory [illegible] assignment mentioned and described, given by [illegible] Arthers to Simeon Beaver, both dated November [illegible] A. D. 1857, one for the sum of two hundred [illegible] on or before January 1st, A. D. 1859, and [illegible] sum of five hundred dollars due on or before [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1859, and to assign to the [illegible] or purchasers at such sale said notes and [illegible] notice of the time and place of such sale [illegible] ously given by publishing a notice of the [illegible] Daily Press and Tribune, a newspaper published [illegible] city of Chicago for ten (10) days before the [illegible] sale.
And whereas, the notes of said assignment [illegible] given by Simeon Beaver to Benjamin Lombard [illegible] are not yet wholly paid, and the legal [illegible] notes has requested me to advertise and [illegible] notes and mortgage which were by said [illegible] given.
Now, therefore, take notice that I, James [illegible] tee in said assignment mentioned, shall, by [illegible] the power by said assignment in me vested [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock [illegible] pose for sale at the north door of the Court [illegible] the city of Chicago and State of Illinois, the [illegible] gage from Joseph Arthers to Simeon Beaver [illegible] two notes from said Arthers to said Beaver [illegible] signment mentioned and described, and [illegible] to the highest and best bidder at such sale [illegible] hand and for the uses and purposes in said [illegible] described. JAMES BOYD [illegible]
Chicago, January 16th, A. D. 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court of Cook County. Jonas C. Heartt [illegible] Andrew J. Brown, Harvey B. Hurd, [illegible] ward B. Hurd, Joseph Periam, Edmund [illegible] C. Ruckle, Horatio N. Lee, Elizabeth [illegible] Palmer, Caleb Shaw, W. Bragg[illegible] son, and Alexander T. Stewart, John [illegible] Warden and George Fox, surviving [illegible] H. Burrows, deceased, def'ts. In Chancery.
Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. P[illegible] Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County [illegible] Illinois, will, on the 30th day of January [illegible] north door of the Court House, in said County [illegible] in the City of Chicago, at ten o'clock in the [illegible] of said day, sell at public auction for cash [illegible] est bidder, all the following parcels of real [illegible] wit:—Lots numbered one (1), two (2) [illegible] (4), five (5), eighteen (18), nineteen (19) [illegible] twenty-one (21), in Brown & Hurd's Subdivision [illegible] one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five [illegible] eight (8), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12) [illegible] fourteen (14), fifteen (15), and sixteen [illegible] three (3), in Carpenter's Addition to [illegible] City of Chicago, County of Cook and [illegible]
L. C. P. FREER [illegible]
Master in Chancery of [illegible]
Chicago, January 7th, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. Blanche [illegible] James H. Rees, William B. Ogden [illegible]
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above cause on the fourth day of October, 1860, I, Ira [illegible] ter in Chancery of the Superior Court of [illegible] on Saturday, the nineteenth (19th) day of [illegible] D., 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon [illegible] the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago in said County of Cook, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following real estate, situate in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit:
Lots numbers seven (7), eight (8), [illegible] eleven (11), twelve (12) and fourteen [illegible] number seventeen (17) in [illegible] cago.
IRA [illegible]
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court [illegible]
Dated January 4th, 1861.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—Pressure Steamer MICHIGAN, with [illegible] ture, Tackle and Appurtenances, will be [illegible] auction at the dock of H. W. Newberry [illegible] troit on the 5th day of February, 1861, [illegible] The above steamer was thoroughly [illegible] winter of 1859, and is now in good [illegible] 541 41-95 tons Burthen.
TERMS—One-half cash, and residue [illegible] twelve months, bearing interest [illegible]
H. W. & W. C. [illegible]
Executors of Estate of [illegible]
Detroit, January 11th, 1861.

CHICAGO AND MILW[illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY.—The [illegible] Stockholders of the Chicago and [illegible] Company will be held at the Office [illegible] Chicago on Tuesday, February [illegible] M., for the purpose of electing [illegible] action of such other business as [illegible]
ja1-d823-td A. S. [illegible]